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# THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested  
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

AUGUST 1926



FRANK. G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR

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119. 1812 Large date, equally spaced. Very good. Brown . . . . .	1.50	139. 1820 Cracked die. Unc. Splendid imp. Light olive . . . . .	1.00
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		141. 1820 Cracked die. Unc. Light olive . . . . .	.50
		142. 1821 Close date. R. Smaller letters equi distant from wreath and border. V. good . . . . .	.75
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		144. 1821 Closer date. R. Fine letters equidistant from wreath and border. Fine. L. olive. Scarce . . . . .	2.75
		145. 1822 close equally spaced date. Stars sharp. Ex. fine. Olive B. . . . .	4.00
		146. 1822 Wide 18, 22 close. Fine. Brown . . . . .	1.00
		147. 1822 Evenly spaced date. R. S in line of end of leaf. V. good . . . . .	.50



# THE NUMISMATIST

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VOL. XXXIX.

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## Medals for the Capture of Stony-Point, 1770-1779.

Among the most valued treasures of the Massachusetts Historical Society is a certain box containing eleven silver medals. On the outside of the box is a silver plate with the inscription: "This case of eleven medals, originally the property of Washington, afterwards of Webster, was presented to the Massachusetts Historical Society April 16, 1874, by the Hon. Peter Harvey."

These medals were presented to Washington by the French Government at the instigation of Lafayette, and their history is rather curious. Mr. Harvey, in presenting them, said that Webster, in 1824 or 1825, when looking over the morning paper at breakfast, saw the advertisement of a pawnbroker offering them for sale, and hastened to buy them. Getting into correspondence with Judge Bushrod Washington, the administrator of Washington's estate, he offered to return them to the estate. Judge Washington responded that he had disposed of them and the other personal effects of the late President by holding an auction, at which only the heirs were allowed to bid. They were bought by Mr. Lawrence Lewis, and descended to



Silver medal presented by Congress to John Stewart.

his son, who, owing to financial pressure, directed the pawnbroker to sell them for whatever they would bring. Judge Washington said further: "I am childless and not rich. In a few years at the longest the same process will have to be gone over again, and as the medals are now in good hands I pray you to keep them." Just how they came into the possession of Mr. Harvey I have not been able to find out, but as Mr. Harvey was an intimate friend of Webster and, indeed, his biographer, they may have been given or left to him, or he may have helped Webster out of one of his recurring financial crises by buying them. In any event, they were in his possession for at least twenty years before he gave them to the Society.

The set consists of the Relief of Boston medal, surrounded by those of Gates, Wayne, Stewart, De Fleury, Morgan, Wm. Washington, Howard, Green, the Libertas Americana medal and the Franklin (ERIPUIT) medal. Just why the John Paul Jones medal was not included I do not know.

Several of these medals are of great rarity, their dies having been lost. In 1861 a search in our Mint showed that the dies of the medals of Washington, Wayne, De Fleury, Stewart, Lee, Howard, Wm. Washington, Greene and Jones were missing. Correspondence through our Minister at Paris

with the authorities of the Paris Mint brought to light several of the missing dies, but those of the medals of Greene, Wayne, De Fleury and Stewart could not be found, and in 1877 a further search was equally fruitless. Now, while the Paris Mint makes restrikes on demand from any dies in its possession, the chances are that in the early days before the dies were lost very few restrikes indeed were made of the four medals named.

Recent correspondence with some of the descendants of Major John Stewart aroused my interest in these medals, and more especially in those given for the capture of Stony Point on the Hudson, which was one of the most brilliantly executed actions of the Revolution, coming as it did at a time when an American success was greatly to be desired for many reasons.

The fort occupied an apparently impregnable position, being on a high peninsula that was an island at high water, and was strongly held by Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, an officer of good repute. Washington decided that the place could be taken and that Gen. Anthony Wayne ("Mad Anthony") was the man to do it. It was in talking over the difficulties of the enterprise with Washington that Wayne made his famous remark: "General, I'll storm hell if only you will plan it." Wayne's despatch to Washington succinctly tells what success they had—

"Dear Gen'l.—The fort and garrison are ours. Our officers and men behaved like men who were determined to be free.

"Yours sincerely,

"ANT. WAYNE."

Wayne had 25 killed and wounded, while the British had 63 casualties, and 543 officers and men were captured.

Congress promptly, July 26, 1779, rewarded all concerned. A gold medal was awarded to Wayne and silver ones to De Fleury and Stewart. The fourth clause of the resolution reads:

"That Lieut.-Col. Fleury and Major Stewart, who, by their opportunity in leading the two attacks, had a more immediate opportunity of distinguishing themselves by their personal achievement, exhibiting a bright example to their brother officers and merit in a particular manner the approbation and acknowledgement of the United States."

There being at the time no facilities for the execution of the medals in this country, it was decided to have them done at the Paris Mint, and Jefferson lost no time in consulting the Academie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres as to the legends and designs of the medals. Franklin, writing to Mr. Huntington, President of Congress, March 4th, 1780, says: "I have employed one of the best artists here in cutting the dies intended for M. de Fleury. The price of such work is beyond my expectations, being a thousand livres for each die. I shall try if it be not possible to have the others done cheaper." This hope was not destined to be fulfilled, for I note that much the same price was paid for a later medal. Duvivier made the Wayne medal, while to Gatteaux were entrusted those of De Fleury and Stewart. The De Fleury medal was shown at the Academy of Paris in 1781. A rather curious bit of evidence would tend to show that this medal did not arrive in America until 1783, at which time De Fleury had left the country for France. According to Lossing, this identical medal was found by a boy while digging in a garden in Princeton, N. J., toward the end of 1850, and was deposited in the local bank for the inspection of the curious. Congress was in session in Princeton in 1783 and the medal was probably dropped by the secretary, in whose temporary custody it was. The only bank in Princeton in 1850 was the Princeton Bank, and the present officials of that bank can find nothing about the medal.

While Anthony Wayne was a national figure, not so much is known about his subordinates. Francois L. T. de Fleury, the only foreigner to whom a medal was awarded during the Revolutionary War, was born in 1749. After a varied service in France he entered our army as a volunteer private. He was soon made a captain of engineers, and in 1777 was presented with a horse by Congress for bravery, sharing that honor with Gen. Benedict Arnold. He served under Rochambeau, and in 1783 received a pension of \$1,500 for services at the taking of Yorktown. He was several times wounded and subsequently saw much service in France.

Of Major John Stewart practically nothing is known. It has escaped the notice of all historians except Drake that he was a brother-in-law of Wayne.



He was born in Voluntown, Conn., in 1742. He married Ruth Smith, of that town, and later Susannah Briggs. He had 11 children in all. He was a large landowner and also a mill owner. He is said to have died as a result of a fall from a horse in Charleston, S. C., in 1802. His military record runs: First lieutenant Thomas' Ind. Maryland Co., 1776; captain Second Maryland, 1776; major, 1777; taken prisoner at Staten Island, 1777; Lieutenant-Colonel First Maryland, 1781, and served till the close of the war.

There are reasons to believe that the John Stewart of Voluntown may not have been the John Stewart of Stony Point, after all, as the Major is said, although I have no proof of it, to have married a Washington lady, Miss Mary Penrose. Furthermore, Johnston, in his "Storming of Stony Point," speaks of Jack Stewart carrying himself with the jaunty air of a Baltimore Macaroni, which is hardly compatible with the idea that he was a Connecticut farmer.

MALCOLM STORER.

## Thomas Jefferson.\*

By WALDO C. MOORE.

[Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, purchased from Jefferson Levy, New York, for half a million dollars, was dedicated Monday, July 5, 1926, to the nation with ceremonies appropriate to the celebration of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence.

A Jefferson medal was presented to Claude G. Bowers by Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia. Mr. Bowers is the author of "Jefferson and Hamilton."

George Gordon Battle called attention to Jefferson's critics by saying: "The efforts of some misguided men to punish or control the opinions of their fellows are but shadows across the face of the sun of liberty."

Secretary of State Kellogg spoke of Jefferson's loyalty.]

Show me the house that he at some time built  
And I shall know of him what kind of man;  
Show me the near surroundings of his home  
And I shall know of him whether human.

Two ways to'd the understanding, I know,  
Of a man's distinct personality,  
Lie in the house he built and in his fad—  
The way he lived while with his family.

In one dose both character tests should be,  
And few there are who cavil to this rule.  
A man must build and know how best to live  
And never for once be rated as fool.

Yes, history has proved his quality;  
And again it has made a myth of him,  
Surrounded him with glamour and fable,  
Taken way his humanity—a whim.

A universal genius was this man;  
He could have followed almost any game,  
But since his country needed such as he  
To shape its course, a statesman he became.

Jefferson's was a fairly busy life.  
I hope he was happy. He was, I think.  
With Monticello he was highly pleased,  
With plants, shrubs, trees, and not a missing link.

Monticello was fine recreation  
For first owner, as was also his home;  
The real and very touch of its builder  
Seems to echo in rooms as well as dome.

\*See November, 1924, and February, 1925, issues of *The Numismatist*.



## The Counters of Nuremberg.

By O. P. EKLUND.

### LUDWIG CHRISTIAN LAUER (Continued).

161. Obv., FLOREAT COMMERCIUM Mercury seated upon a bale; in ex., LAUER Rev., view of the city, NURNBERG above; in ex., IETTON. Brass. 25mm.
162. Obv., RECH : PFEN . Lion quadrant to right; in ex., L . Rev., ALEX—MAG Bust to left, in helmet and armor. Brass. 17mm.
163. Obv., RECH—PFEN An urn on pedestal, a plant with flowers on sides, rays above; in ex., L . Rev., ALEXAND MAGNVS . Bust as last. Brass. 21mm.
164. Obv., RECH—PFEN. A tree, plants with flowers under; in ex., L. Rev., IOSEPH . II.—D. G. IMP. Bust in uniform to left. Brass. 21mm.
165. Obv., ARMIS NUNCTOTA A warrior with lance and shield; in ex., LAUER. Rev., LEOP. II. DG. IMP Bust in uniform to left. Brass. 22mm.
166. Obv., MIT GLANZ UND GLUCK. The Prussian eagle upon a shield, trophies behind, rays and clouds above; in ex., L. Rev., FRI : WIL : III . KOENIG . V . PREUSSEN . (Frederich William III, King of Prussia 1797-1840.) Bust to left, IETTON under. Brass. 23mm.
167. Obv., FR : WILH : III . KOE . V . PREUSSEN . Bust in uniform to left; below, L. Rev., NEUE EHRE NEUES GLUCK. A Roman soldier to right, seated upon a rock, a dove about to crown him with olive wreath, the sun in glory rising from behind mountains, a forest to left; in ex., IETTON. Brass. 25mm.
168. Obv., FRIED . WILH . III . KOENIG . V . PREUSSEN. Bust as last, L under. Rev., GESEGNET . SEY DURCH | IHNEIN | GANZES | VOLK in laurel wreath, below, IETTON. Brass. 27mm.



No. 169.

169. Obv., FRIED : AUGUST . KOE : VON . SACHSEN (Frederich August, King of Saxony, 1836-54.) Bust to left in uniform with order star, L under. Rev., LIEBE UND HOFFNUNG A cupid standing, leaning upon anchor; in ex., IETTON. Brass. 25mm.
170. Obv., As preceding. Rev., SPIEL | MARKEN within wreath of oak. Brass. 25mm.
171. Obv., Similar to last, but V . SACHSEN and IETTON under bust. Rev., Similar to last, but laurel wreath, L below. Brass. 21mm.
172. Obv., ARMIS NUNCTOTA A Roman warrior with lance and shield; in ex., LAUER. Rev., LUD . XVI : D . G . FR . NAV . REX Bust to left in uniform. Brass. 23mm.
173. Obv., LVD. XVI DG FR ET NAV REX Bare head to left, L under. Rev., DAS GLIK LACHT DER ANKER WACHET. An anchor with wings. Brass. 20mm.
174. Obv., LOUIS XVIII . ROI DE FRANCE Bust in uniform to left; below, L. Rev., FUR DIE GERECHTEN SACHE Justice, with sword and scales, placing a wreath upon the apex of a monument; in ex., IETTON. Brass. 24mm.
175. Obv., WER WACT GEWINNT Laureated head of Napoleon I to left; below, LAUER in script letters. Rev., SPIEL | MARKE in olive wreath. Brass. 21mm.
176. Obv., NAPOLEON EMPEREUR Laureated head to right, L under. Rev., SPIEL | MARKEN in wreath. Brass. 16mm.



177. Obv., Laureated head to right, LAUER (script) below, fourteen stars around the rim. Rev., SPIEL | MARKE within oak wreath. Brass. 23mm.

178. Obv., GEORG . II . D . G . M . BRI . F . ET . H . REX. Laureated bust in armor to right; below, L (upside down) AV . R . PF. Rev., the royal arms of Great Britain, supporters and mottoes. Brass. 20mm.

179. Obv., VICTORIA DEI GRATIA. Head to left, LAUER below. Rev., RECHEN | PFENNIG within a wreath of olive. Brass. 21mm.

180. Obv., VICTORIA REGINA. Head to left; on truncation, LAUER. Rev., A wreath of roses and five stars; centre plain. Copper, silvered. 23mm.

181. Obv., VICTORIA QUEEN OF GREAT BRI : Head and signature as last. Rev., HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE . . . on garter, enclosing the crest of the Prince of Wales. Copper. 20mm.

182. Obv., VICTORIA REGINA. Head to left; below, L. Rev., Similar to preceding. Copper. 23mm.

183. Obv., VICTORIA REGINA. Head to left. LAUER on truncation, the date, 1848, under. Rev., KEEP YOUR TEMPER A man seated to left, near a table, playing cards, two counters and a pack of cards upon the table. Copper. 22mm.

184. Obv., ALEXANDER KAISER V. RUSSLAND Bust in uniform to left; below, L. Rev., NEUE EHRE NEUES GLUCK. A Roman warrior seated upon a rock, a dove with wreath above, the sun in rays rising from behind mountains; in ex., IETTON. Brass. 25mm.

185. Similar to last, but KAI : VON. Brass. 25mm.

186. Obv., Similar to next to preceding. Rev., GENERAL GR : BARCLAY D : TOLLY The Count, with sword, mounted on a prancing horse to right; in ex., IETTON. Brass. 25mm.

187. Obv., Similar to last, but KAI : V. Rev., FÜR LIEB UND FREIHE. Cupid with bow and arrow; in ex., IETON. White metal. 22mm.

188. Obv., ALEXANDER V. RUSSLAND. Bust in uniform to right; below, L. Rev., MIT FROHEN MUTH, free horse to right; in ex., IETON. Brass. 20mm.

188  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Obv., NICOLAUS . K . V . RUSSLAND. Bust in uniform, with order star on breast; to left, L under. Rev., DAS GLUCK LACHT . DER ANKER VACHT. Winged anchor. White metal. 20mm.

188  $\frac{3}{4}$ . Obv., Similar to last but KAIS : VON. and bust to right. Rev., GENERAL GRAV V : WITTGENSTEIN. A mounted soldier with sword, charging to left; in ex., IETTON. Brass. 27mm.

#### LATE COUNTERS WITHOUT ARTISTS' SIGNATURES.

189. Obv., C CAESAR DIVI AVGVSTVS IMPE Bust in spiked crown, imitating ancient Roman coins. Rev., INSIGNIA CIVITATIS ROM, a crowned shield on which SPQR, branches on sides. Brass. 29mm.

190. Obv., IMP . CAES . DOMIT . AVG . GER . COS . XII . CE . PER . P . P . Laureated, draped bust to right; below, XII Rev., SALVTI AVGVSTI. Large altar; below, S. C. Brass. 29mm.

191. Obv., A crowned figure with orb and sceptre, standing under a canopy, cornucopia and olive branch on sides; above, REX BOHE (King of Bohemia). Rev., IN SIGNIA REGIS BOEMI : The Bohemian lion on ornate shield under a crested helmet. Brass. 29mm.

192. Obv., S. GEORGIVS EQVITVM PATRONVS. St. George and dragon. Rev., INTEMPESTATE SECURITAS A ship on storm-tossed waves, the wind blowing from a cloud to left. Brass, thin flan. 31mm.

193. Obv., RECHEN . PFENNIG \* Sun in glory, crescent moon and four stars. Rev., PLUS ULTRA. A three-master. Brass. 16mm.

194. Obv., RECHEN PFENNIG. Two doves on branch. Rev., MINERVA Helmeted bust in armor. Brass. 17mm.

195. Obv., RECHEN PFENNIG. A caduceus. Rev., WER | WACT | flowers | GEWINNT, a rosette above, all within a wreath. Brass. 19mm.

196. Obv., Caduceus and pair of scales. Rev., SPIEL | MARKE in wreath. Brass. 15mm.



## A Brief Review of Commemorative Coins.

By FARRAN ZERBE.

(Reprinted from "The 3-C Book," publication of the Federal Reserve Club, Philadelphia.)

The coins specially authorized by Congress to commemorate the Sesqui-Centennial of our Declaration of Independence, which are now being distributed by 3-C, will survive, long after other evidences have disappeared, to impart to future ages a message of our celebration of the event. Glancing back through the centuries we find coins are metal documents that span twenty-seven hundred years; preserved or surviving as no other records, they tell the story of their day and its purpose continuously and consecutively.

All coins are commemorative to some degree, as their device or inscription, or both, may relate to that which proves of interest or importance. Just as the early stamped weights of metal, from which modern coinage has been developed, as issued in ancient Greece, bearing ideal heads and figures, impart knowledge of the Greek's worship of mythological gods by their placing symbols of their gods on the coins as a religious guarantee of quality, so do most coins issued through the centuries since then commemorate practices, persons, places, conditions and events.

Coins bearing the portrait of Alexander the Great are commemorative of his few years of flourish as king of Macedonia, 336-323 B. C. A great leader and conqueror, demi-god in life, deified in death, his was the first human portrait to appear on a coin; his memory and works revered, coins bearing his portrait were issued by several states and city-states of Greece for more than a century. Other Greek coins are particularly commemorative of sports—the much to be desired prizes in the Olympic games of old. The coins of ancient Rome are notable as commemorative of persons and events. From Rome to today the coins of most countries carry the portrait of the ruler, and in that are commemorative of a reign. Times of stress, such as a siege, are especially memorable; not that coins were issued at the time for dire reminders in the future, but the necessitated substitutes (crude in character and base in fabric) for regular coins, tell the story; liberation also has had coin commemoration. Victory, acquirement of territory, and revolution have been recorded with coins, and the glory so noted was in some instances so brief that the coins served to taunt memory with "what might have been."

The coins of modern days that come within the numismatic classification—commemorative—are those that have been specially issued for memorial or souvenir purposes. Since the revival of art in the coin, starting during the closing years of the fifteenth century, special coinages have been common to most countries of Europe, but they have nearly all been in relation to rulers, their family or favorites—accession to rule and its jubilees, marriages and anniversaries, births and birthdays and deaths being the occasion most adapted to special coin commemoration.

That the United States has special coin issues is a recent departure from long established practice; all have been issued since 1892. Our previous events, even the Centennial, had no coin memorials. Within the thirty-four years since, 1892, there have been twenty events with coinage commemoration by our nation, the product of which, with differences of denomination, date or special marks, makes a small but very interesting collection of thirty-five varieties, a greater number of special coins than that issued by any other country within the same period of time.

Commercial rather than commemorative purposes actuated the introduction of our first special coin legislation. All our coin issues in this class have been sold at a substantial premium, and commercialism has been further enhanced by specially marking a part of some issues so that there would be an additional variety for the collector to purchase. Only a part of some issues has been marketed at a premium; remainders of some have later come on the market at depreciated prices or were obtainable at face value. Issues that have had their remainder deminted have increased in value and proved an investment for the purchaser.

As an aiding financial factor in support of the Columbian Exposition our



first special coins were introduced, the purpose being that these coins, delivered to the Exposition at par, would be sold at a premium, the profit going to the project. This established a precedent of special coins as a revenue producer for celebrations, and all our special coins have been sought and marketed on that basis. On this account, requests for them have become frequent, and in some instances they were to "commemorate" that which was of little more than local interest. It was a spirit of "Let us have a celebration. What can we celebrate? We will get a coin to pay the bill." In recent months Congress has refused or discouraged requests for special coins.

Special coins in other countries have been entirely for commemorative purposes, either of very limited issue for presentation to States and favored individuals, or a large issue for common circulation at face value.

Our first commemorative coin was the Columbian half dollar, portrait of Columbus, and dated 1892 and 1893. The novelty of the issue, the first of its kind, for our country, found a popular market for many at \$1 each, but a far greater quantity some years later went to circulation at face value. Our only special quarter dollar was also a Columbian issue, 1893. It is notable in that it is our only coin suggestive of monarchy; it bears the crowned head of Isabella, Queen of Spain. Washington's was the first portrait of a President to grace a coin; his bust conjoined with that of Lafayette appears on the special silver dollar, known as the Lafayette dollar, 1900. This, our only specially authorized silver dollar, was sold at a premium in support of a statue to Lafayette presented to France by the youth of the United States.

Our first commemorative gold dollars were for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Saint Louis, 1904. They are of two types, Jefferson head and McKinley head, all dated 1903, and are wonderful examples of medallic portraiture within a small diameter. Gold dollars with portraits of Lewis and Clark were issued, dated 1904 and 1905, for the Lewis and Clark Exposition held in Portland, Oregon, in 1905.

Our most extraordinary issue of special coins was for the Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, 1915. It gives us four different denominations and five varieties. There was good reason for this graciousness by Congress. That wonderful exposition was carried to success without one cent of Government aid. In the Panama-Pacific series we have our only issue of a \$50 gold piece, a pleasing denomination to the Californian with memories (they live long out there) or echoes of "the days of '49" and its "slugs." These \$50 pieces, coined both round and octagonal, are the same in design. Minerva, obverse, with an owl on reverse, in all symbolic of productivity and wisdom. A silver half dollar with an ideal full length figure of Columbia; a \$2½ gold piece with a design suggestive of the use of the Panama Canal, and a gold dollar with a head intended to represent Labor complete the series. All are dated 1915.

In support of a memorial to President McKinley at Niles, Ohio, his birthplace, special gold dollars with McKinley's portrait were coined, dated 1916 and 1917.

Commemorating the centennial of Statehood with a special half dollar has become popular and should, and probably will, be continued. Illinois, 1918, is the first State with a coin for this purpose; a fine coin with portrait of Lincoln. Maine has its coin, 1920, bearing the arms of that State. Missouri with its centennial in 1921 has a special half dollar with figures in design typifying frontier life; a variety being produced by part of the issue being marked with "24" separated with a star, denoting that Missouri was the 24th star in the flag. Alabama's centennial half dollars were not struck until 1921 though its hundredth anniversary as a State was in 1919; the dates 1819-1919 appear on the coins. The Alabama coins have the portraits of William Wyatt Bibb, the first Governor of the State, and Thomas E. Kilby, the centennial Governor. This coinage is particularly notable in that it is the first by the United States with the portrait of a living person, Governor Kilby being the first to be so distinguished. A part of the Alabama issue is stamped with "22" divided by a Saint Andrew's cross, denoting the 22nd state and with the cross from its flag.

The tercentenary of the Landing of the Pilgrims has been commemorated with special half dollars, dated 1920 and 1921; the obverse has a half-length portrait of Governor Bradford; a sailing "Mayflower" is on the re-



verse. In 1922, in commemoration of the centennial of the birth of Ulysses S. Grant and its observance in Southern Ohio, special half dollars and gold dollars were coined, and varieties of both produced by a portion of the issue being stamped in the field with a star. Both denominations are the same in design, a bust portrait of the illustrious general, with a reverse suggestive of his log-cabin birthplace.

The three hundredth anniversary of the settlement of New Netherlands (now New York) by the Huguenots and Walloons was commemorated by a special half dollar in 1924. This coinage has the portraits of Admiral Coligny and William the Silent, with a reverse picturing the ship "Nieu Netherlands." A hundred years of peaceful protection in the Monroe Doctrine was marked with a special half dollar in 1923; conjoined busts of James Monroe and John Quincy Adams, and a map of the western continent are the devices appearing on it.

"The shot that was heard around the world" has its Sesqui-Centennial commemorator in the "Patriot Half Dollar" dated 1925, in memory of the Lexington-Concord battle. The figure of a Minute Man and the old belfry at Lexington are the devices. The much discussed Stone Mountain half dollar as a "Memorial to the valor of the soldier of the South" and in support of the great Stone Mountain monument was issued in 1925. As a coin type it is a departure from the conventional. It pictures equestrian figures of Generals Robert E. Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson. Our one coin bold enough to speak for itself is the California Diamond Jubilee half dollar, commemorating seventy-five years of Statehood, 1925. The models were by a California artist, and on account of their simplicity and strong relief they have had much favorable comment. A figure typical of an Argonaut panning gold is on the obverse; a bear, as on the flag of California, is on the reverse. The one hundredth anniversary of the building of Fort Vancouver, the site now in the State of Washington, has a special half dollar, 1925, that presents the portrait of Dr. John McLoughlin, builder of the fort, and has for its reverse an ideal figure of the pioneer in the Northwest.

The coins for the Sesqui-Centennial of American independence are the first to commemorate an event that is near to the heart of all the nation. A silver half dollar and \$2½ in gold, with their appropriate and patriotic devices, should prove pleasing to all. The gold coin bears the Goddess of Liberty on the face and Independence Hall on the reverse.

The half dollar, which is in unusually low relief, bears the bust portraits of our first and Sesqui-Centennial Presidents—Washington and Coolidge. The Liberty Bell is pictured on the reverse. That President Coolidge consented to the use of his portrait on a coin and that it so appears establishes a precedent, as he is the first President to be so honored during life.

There has been some politically biased comment to the effect that there is an "unwritten law" against the use of portraits of living men on our coins. This is an unsupported statement that has come to be accepted by some as a fact. The basis of it appears to rest on the reported attitude of President Washington when the use of his portrait for coin purposes was suggested. When types for our first coins were being considered, some, ambitious to please the President, privately produced experimental or sample coins bearing Washington's portrait. It is tradition, I do not know if of record, that Washington objected to the use of his portrait on the national coinage on the ground that so to distinguish the Executive was characteristic of monarchy. This was apropos of conditions of the time, but we are now a sesqui-centennial away from monarchy and very happy over it. That the Government does not recognize any such "unwritten law" was disclosed in 1921 in the Alabama centennial coin that pictures the living Governor Kilby.

Commemorative coins have, and serve, a good purpose. In a practical sense it is fortunate that our special coins have been deprived of common circulation, otherwise we would not have had so many of them, and, regardless of how few, confusion and inconvenience would be associated with their use. Our best known special coin is the Columbian half dollar for the reason that many thousands of them passed to circulation at face some years after they ceased to be sold at a premium. Try to spend one with a country tradesman. He will look upon you and your coin with suspicion; and so it is with any new type of coin until it becomes familiar. Coins are made for use. Practicability has been the watchword with Uncle Sam's hard money, no change in coin designs is made oftener than once in twenty-five years.

and art and other things are sacrificed in the effort for long service and convenience.

Since our memorial coins are not intended for common circulation, they offer remarkable opportunity for the display of medallie art in picturing certain great personages and events in our history.

In addition to the commemorative coins mentioned by Mr. Zerbe, a half dollar was authorized more than a year ago by Congress to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Bennington and the independence of Vermont, to the number of 40,000 pieces. These coins have not yet been issued, and it is possible they may not be. Authority for their issue was contained in the same bill that authorized the California Jubilee and the Vancouver half dollars.

A bill was also introduced last winter in the House of Representatives authorizing an issue of 1,000,000 half dollars to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Stephen C. Foster on July 4, 1926. Mr. Foster was the author of a number of old-time songs, such as "Old Folks at Home," "Old Black Joe," etc.

### FOREIGN MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

The Italian Royal Geographical Society has voted gold medals for Roald Amundsen, Lincoln Ellsworth and Colonel Umberto Nobile, leaders of the expedition which flew over the North Pole in the dirigible Norge. A silver medal has been voted for Lieut. Ritser Larsen, and bronze medals for other members of the crew.

The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences has decided, as a token of gratitude for many valuable presents to the Bergianska-garden, to award to Engineer E. Magnus, of Gothenburg, the Linnaean silver medal.

Two Sisters of Mercy, two nurses, one other woman and seven physicians have been awarded decorations by the French Government, all given for work connected with the French Hospital, at 450 West 34th Street, New York City. These are the gold, silver and bronze hygiene medals and silver and bronze assistance publique medals.

The Royal Danish Society of Science has awarded one of its annual gold medals for prize treatises to two American scientists, Harry Raymond and Ralph E. Wilson, for their specific observations in relation to the sun and certain stars. Both Americans are connected with the Dudley Observatory, at Albany, N. Y.

J. deL.

### INDIAN PEACE MEDAL FOUND IN WISCONSIN.

Finding of a medal, the first of its kind every unearthed in Wisconsin, reminiscent of the treaty of 1765 between the famous Ottawa chieftain, Pontiac, and the British, has been announced by Dr. Alphonse Gerend, of the Wisconsin Archeological Society. The medal, of solid silver, was given during the reign of King George III, and his bust, in armor, is on one side. Underneath are the words, "Georgius III Dei Gratia." On the reverse is a picture of a lion in repose and at his right a snarling wolf. A church and two houses and group of trees form the background.—Newspaper clipping.

### SHAFT AND MEDAL TO CARDINAL MERCIER PLANNED.

French war veterans have opened an international subscription for a monument in memory of Cardinal Mercier, whom Marshal Foch proclaimed "the greatest figure of the great war." The veterans have decided to have a medal struck bearing the likeness of the Cardinal, to be sold at a profit. The monument will be erected in Belgium.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.



## Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money.

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

### PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations } R.—Right end illustration.  
                   } C.—Central illustration on note.  
                   } L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

### MASSACHUSETTS (Continued).

#### LEICESTER.

Leicester Bank (Opened in 1826).

- 1342. \$1. R., female seated holding a liberty cap, hand resting on figure 1, 1 above. L., an Indian on a shield surmounted by an eagle, a female seated each side, and cars, 1 above.
- 1343. \$2. C., large 2. R., portrait of Webster, 2 above. L., Justice seated on left of a shield, cherub on right, portrait of Fillmore below.
- 1344. \$3. C., 3 and THREE. R., portrait of Taylor, 3 above. L., farmer seated on left of a shield, milkmaid seated on right, portrait of Clay below.
- 1345. \$5. Perkins plate. Dated Jan. 12th, 1835.
- 1346. \$5. C., female seated on the back of a deer, portrait of Washington below; female holding a sheaf and kneeling in a letter V at right. R., female with flag in clouds, three cherubs around her, 5 above.
- 1347. \$10. Perkins plate. Dated 1835.
- 1348. \$10. C., female seated between 1 and 0 holding cornucopia and key. R., female portrait, X above. L., large X with 10 in center.
- 1349. \$20. C., an eagle in a frame, XX each side. R., a ship, 20 above. L., a female seated with hand on a book, 20 above.
- 1350. \$20. C., female seated between 2 and 0 holding a rake. R., female seated with cornucopia, 20 above and below. L., female standing with a spear, 20 above.
- 1351. \$20. C., female, shield, eagle, hut, trees, etc., 20 at left. R., female portrait, 20 above. L., TWENTY, 20 above, XX below.
- 1352. \$50. C., horses in field, brook, cows, etc. R., female reclining with basket of fruit and flowers, 50 above. L., boy, dog, house, 50 above.
- 1353. \$50. C., a man and woman seated with rake, hammer and cornucopia. R., a cherub steering a sailboat, 50 above and below. L., Minerva, 50 above.
- 1354. \$50. C., man holding a restive horse by the mane, 50 each side. R. and L., female erect, FIFTY above and below.
- 1355. \$100. C., spread eagle on the limb of a tree, cars and canal boats. R., a female seated holding a rake, 100 above. L., Vulcan seated with hammer, anvil, etc., 100 above.
- 1356. \$100. C., wharf scene, vessels, stores, etc.; men loading barrels on a wagon. R., portrait of Columbus. L., portrait of Harrison, ONE HUNDRED across 100 on both upper corners.
- 1357. \$100. C., small eagle. R., female portrait, 100 above. L., men loading express wagon, C below.
- 1358. \$500. C., eagle on a rock. R., 500 above. L., two females in water, rock, and steamship, D below.

#### LEOMINSTER.

There was an early bank here, name not known.

## LEXINGTON.

Lexington and West Cambridge Railroad Corporation (Chartered in 1844).

## LOWELL.

Appleton Bank (Opened in 1847).

- 1359. \$1. C., blacksmith seated blowing a fire; wheel and anvil. R., farmer holding a sickle and sheaf, 1 above. L., an eagle holding a shield, on which is ONE, ONE above. On lower center, cars and factories, large 1 at right.
- 1360. \$1. C., blacksmith seated, and factory, MASSACHUSETTS below, 1 each side. R., ONE on 1. L., female seated beside column with torch in hand, ONE below.
- 1361. \$2. C., 2 and LOWELL MASSACHUSETTS below. R., two women beside large machine, TWO below.
- 1362. \$2. C., large 2, cars and an ox below. R., train, 2 above. L., a man and boy washing sheep in a river, 2 below.
- 1363. \$3. C., dog below. R., male portrait, 3 above. L., blacksmith shop; man, horse, dog and boy, large 3 at right, 3 below.
- 1364. \$3. C., landing of Europeans in America, THREE DOLLARS on 3 below. R., blacksmith at work, 3 above. L., 3.
- 1365. \$5. C., large V. R., medallion head, FIVE above, 5 below. L., Phaethon in the Chariot of the Sun, surrounded by females, cherub with a torch over the horses, 5 below.
- 1366. \$10. C., large X. R., an Indian princess, TEN above and below. L., train, bridge, factory, man with wheelbarrow, and church, X below.
- 1367. \$20. C., an eagle in a frame, XX each side. R., ship, 20 above. L., a female with hand on a book, 20 above.
- 1368. \$20. R., boy and two horses at watering trough, 20 above. L., female with tablets, a child at her feet, XX above.
- 1369. \$50. C., 50 DOLLS. R., portrait of Martha Washington, 50 above. L., portrait of Washington, L above.
- 1370. \$50. C., man holding a restive horse by the mane, 50 each side. R. and L., female erect, FIFTY above and below.
- 1371. \$100. C., wharf scene, vessels, stores, etc., men loading barrels on wagon. R., portrait of Columbus. L., portrait of Harrison. ONE HUNDRED across 100 on both upper corners.
- 1372. \$100. C., female, spinning-wheel, factories, etc., 100 above. L., female, cogwheels, etc., C above.
- 1373. \$500. R., eagle below, 500 above. L., dog and safe, D above.
- 1374. \$500. C., 500, D at right. R., 500 across. L., harvest scene, female seated on sheaves pointing to men reaping, and a man on a horse, 500 below.

## City Bank.

## Lowell Bank.

- 1375. \$1. C., view of the city of Lowell. R., female erect, pouring water from a pitcher into a cup, 1 below. L., female erect with harp, ONE below.
- 1376. \$2. C., view of city of Lowell. R., female erect with stalk of grain and staff, TWO above, 2 below. L., female erect holding a wreath and flowers, TWO above, 2 below.
- 1377. \$3. C., view of the city of Lowell. R., female standing with arm on pedestal, THREE above, 3 on THREE below. L., female erect, holding a cornucopia, THREE above, 3 on THREE below.
- 1378. \$5. Perkins plate.
- 1379. \$10. Perkins plate.
- 1380. \$20. C., eagle in a frame, XX each side. R., ship, 20 above. L., female seated with hand on a book, 20 above.
- 1381. \$20. C., TWENTY. R., girl beside spinning-wheel, 20 above. L., State arms, 20 above.
- 1382. \$50. C., FIFTY. R., spread eagle, 50 above. L., Justice, 50 above.



1383. \$50. C., man holding a restive horse by the mane, 50 each side. R. and L., female erect, FIFTY above and below.
1384. \$100. C., wharf scene, vessels, stores, etc., men loading barrels on a wagon. R., portrait of Columbus. L., portrait of Harrison. ONE HUNDRED across 100 on both upper corners.
1385. \$500. C., 500, D at right. R., 500 across. L., female seated on sheaves pointing at reapers, a man on a horse, 500 below.
1386. \$500. C., 500. R., eagle on a rock, 500 above. L., female leaning against a column with torch in hand, 500 below.

**Lowell and Lawrence Railroad Company** (Chartered in 1846).

**Lowell Merchants Bank.**

**Mechanics Savings Bank.**

**Merchants Bank** (Changed to Merchants National Bank in 1864).

1387. \$1. C., female, eagle and shield soaring, 1 each side. R., female with sickle. L., portrait of General Taylor. ONE in slate.
1388. \$1. C., large 1. R., female portrait, 1 above. L., female seated leaning arm on a bale, factories on left, cars and vessel on right, 1 below.
1389. \$2. C., two females seated, large 2 at right. R., female seated between a shield and figure 2, 2 above. L., ship, etc., TWO above, 2 below.
1390. \$2. C., train going left, telegraph poles, steamship, etc. R., female seated, TWO above and below. L., female, 2 above.
1391. \$2. C., canal boat and locks, man giving horse drink from a bucket, man reclining, woman, buildings, etc. R., portrait of Marshall, 2 above and below. L., male portrait, TWO above, 2 below. TWO in green.
1392. \$3. C., 3 on a bale, two females seated on right, one seated on left, large 3 at right. R., male portrait, 3 above. L., female seated holding scales, arm on a bale, 3 below.
1393. \$5. C., female, eagle and ship. R., ships, 5 above, FIVE below. L., 5 above and below.
1394. \$5. C., spread eagle and shield, train, etc., 5 at left, Charter Oak below. R., female Indian with bow, FIVE below. L., FIVE across. FIVE in red.
1395. \$10. C., female reclining holding liberty cap, eagle, globe and vessels. R., portrait of girl reading, 10 above. L., barrels, bales and anchor, 10 above, TEN below.
1396. \$20. C., female portrait, XX each side. R. and L., XX, 20 above.
1397. \$50. C., shipping and city. R., portrait of Washington, 50 above. L., female, 50 above.
1398. \$100. C., railroad depot, train, wharf, shipping, etc. R., C, 100 above. L., portrait, 100 above, C below.
1399. \$500. C., FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS. R., male portrait, 500 above. L., State arms, D above.
1400. \$500. R., Justice seated on a bale, 500 above. L., State arms, D above.

**Nashua and Lowell Railroad Corporation** (Chartered in June, 1835).

**Prescott Bank.**

1401. \$1. C., two females seated, sword, scales, lance, eagle, steamboat and cars. R., female leaning on column, ONE on column, shield and spear, 1 above. L., 1 below, large 1 at left.
1402. \$2. C., mechanic seated holding a hammer on his shoulder, factory, cars and river. R., a female and cupid supporting 2 on a frame, TWO above. L., 2 below.
1403. \$3. C., 3. R., two females, THREE above. L., man plowing with oxen, and a horse, dog, cart, man on horse, cars, bridge and cattle, 3 below.

1404. \$5. C., large 5. R., a female holding a wreath, pole and cap, FIVE above. L., female reclining against a bale, cask, cotton plant, spinning-wheel, and mills, 5 below.
1405. \$5. C., interior of a cotton factory, man, boy, girl and machinery. R., 5 on a die with small 5's around it. L., figure of America erect with wreath, shield, bundle of rods, etc., three 5s below.
1406. \$10. R., head of girl, 10 on TEN above. L., herd of deer grazing in a forest, waterfall, etc., 10 and TEN below.
1407. \$10. C., large X. R., State arms, 10 above. L., female seated on a bag of specie, holding a miniature of Washington in her right hand, pole, cap, eagle, etc., TEN below.
1408. \$10. Similar to No. 1407, with TEN in red.
1409. \$20. C., a female seated between 2 and 0 holding a rake. R., female seated with cornucopia, 20 above and below. L., female standing with a spear, 20 above.
1410. \$20. C., female reclining with chart, dividers, quadrant, globe, etc. R., male head, 20 above. L., female portrait, 20 above.
1411. \$50. C., FIFTY DOLLARS, FIFTY in red below. R., male head, 50 above. L., female with globe, etc., FIFTY above.
1412. \$50. C., a man and woman seated with rake, hammer and cornucopia. R., cherub steering a sailboat, 50 above and below. L., Minerva, 50 above.
1413. \$100. C., spread eagle on the limb of a tree, cars and canal boats. R., female seated holding a rake, 100 above. L., Vulcan seated with hammer, anvil, etc., 100 above.
1414. \$100. C., 100 DOLLARS in red. R., dog and safe, 100 above. L., male portrait, C above.
1415. \$500. C., male portrait, D each side. R. and L., 500 above, D below.
1416. \$500. C., 500, D at right. R., 500 across. L., harvest scene, a female seated on sheaves pointing at men reaping, and a man on a horse, 500 below.

#### Railroad Bank.

1417. \$1. C., female seated leaning arm on a shield, locomotive, cornucopia, fasces, compass, agricultural implements, bridge, and factories, 1 at right, ONE at left. R., ONE across. L., female seated holding a distaff, 1 above and below.
1418. \$2. C., similar to No. 1417, 2 each side. R., TWO across. L., man leaning on a screw, TWO above and below.
1419. \$3. C., similar to No. 1417, 3 at right, THREE at left. R., THREE across. L., a man standing with a hammer in his hand, 3 above and below.



No. 1420.

1420. \$5. R., 5 on lathework label. L., train coming to right, buildings, etc., 5 on F V E above.
1421. \$5. C., train, depot, etc. R., five females around a figure 5, 5 above. L., male portrait, 5 below.



1422. \$10. C., houses, man, woman, etc. R., male portrait, X above. L., 10 above, X below.
1423. \$20. C., an eagle in a frame, XX each side. R., a ship, 20 above. L., female seated with hand on a book, 20 above.
1424. \$20. C., male portrait. R., factory girl with wheel, 20 above. L., XX above, 20 below.
1425. \$50. C., factories, etc. R., male portrait, 50 above. L., 50 below.
1426. \$50. C., man holding a horse by the mane, 50 each side. R. and L., female erect, FIFTY above and below.
1427. \$100. C., wharf scene, vessels, stores, etc., men loading a wagon with barrels. R., portrait of Columbus. L., portrait of Harrison. ONE HUNDRED across 100 on both upper corners.
1428. \$100. C., factories, etc. R., male portrait, 100 above. L., female seated holding a spool of cotton, factories, 100 above.
1429. \$500. C., railroad depot, church, cars, etc., male portrait at right. R., Indian chief erect on a shield, 500 above. L., 500 above and below.
1430. \$500. C., 500, D at right. R., 500 across. L., harvest scene, a female seated on sheaves pointing to men reaping, and a man on a horse, 500 below.

**Salem and Lowell Railroad Company** (Chartered in 1848).

**Stony Brook Railroad Company** (Chartered March 26, 1845).

#### **Wamesit Bank.**

1431. \$1. C., bricklayers at work on a scaffold, large 1 at right. R., stonecutter, 1 above. L., Indian with bow and tomahawk, 1 above.
1432. \$2. C., a carpenter at work, large 2 at right. R., mechanic seated, 2 above. L., two Indians, one kneeling, 2 above.
1433. \$3. C., large 3. R., two workmen and dog, 3 above. L., Indian family on a cliff overlooking a town.
1434. \$5. C., farmer with sickle and sheaf seated in a large V, FIVE above. R., cattle, bridge and cars, 5 above. L., train of cars going under an arched bridge, FIVE above.
1435. \$10. C., TEN in large ornamental letters. R., two females seated, farmer, dog and yoke of oxen, TEN above. L., two females seated with a book, sailor and mechanic standing, TEN above.
1436. \$20. C., State arms, 20 at right. R., female seated with spear, globe and bird, TWENTY below. L., family scene, woman, boy, girl, man and dog, 20 below.
1437. \$50. C., an angel giving an apple to a female at right, and hand to female at left. R., 50 above. L., Goddess of Liberty, pole, cap, shield and eagle.
1438. \$100. C., ONE HUNDRED on lathework strip. R., two females, one kneeling with sickle and grain, 100 above. L., two men loading sheaves on a wagon, man holding horse's head, 100 above.
1439. \$500. R., Minerva, 500 above. L., three females in clouds, center one kneeling, D above.

#### **LYNN.**

##### **City Bank of Lynn.**

1440. \$1. R., portrait of Penn, 1 on ONE above. L., Lynn Common, houses, flagstaff, etc., 1 on ONE below.
1441. \$2. R., sailor seated, 2 above. L., Lynn Common, houses, flagstaff, etc., 2 below.
1442. \$3. R., two mechanics, 3 on THREE above. L., a sailing party on beach, basket, dog, boat, yachts, etc., 3 above.
1443. \$5. C., Lynn Common, houses, flagstaff, etc. R., FI V VE, 5 above and below. L., 5 FIVE above and below.
1444. \$5. C., Lynn Common, houses, flagstaff, etc., 5 each side. R., ship, V above, FIVE below. L., female, 5 below.

1445. \$10. C., Lynn Common, houses, flagstaff, etc. R., X, 10 above and below. L., State arms, 10 above.  
 1446. \$20. R., TWENTY on lathework strip, TWENTY and 20 above. L., State arms on a shield, female seated each side, 20 above.  
 1447. \$50. R., portrait of Webster, 50 above. L., train, trees and factories, 50 below.  
 1448. \$100. C., C 100 C. R., a brig under sail, 100 above. L., three cherubs, lever, rock, wedge and screw press, C above.

#### Laighton Bank.

1449. \$1. C., portrait of Franklin. R., portrait of a boy, 1 above. L., female seated on the ground with arms around a figure 1; fruit and grain, ONE below.  
 1450. \$2. C., large 2. R., Minerva seated, 2 above. L., man shoeing a horse; a forge, colt tied to an anvil, and a locomotive passing the door, 2 below.  
 1451. \$3. R., Indian squaw seated holding a papoose, THREE above. L., 3 on a shield, eagle at right, female seated at left holding pole and cap, 3 below.  
 1452. \$5. R., portrait of Webster, 5 above. L., Indian on a shield, a female seated each side, cornucopia, etc.  
 1453. \$10. C., four haymakers and a woman holding a child, three men loading ox wagon with hay. R., portrait of John Q. Adams, 10 above. L., female seated holding a trident, TEN above.  
 1454. \$20. C., female seated between 2 and 0 holding a rake. R., female seated with cornucopia, 20 above and below. L., female standing with a spear, 20 above.  
 1455. \$20. C., female portrait, 20 each side. R., female at work on sewing machine, 20 above. L., leather dresser, 20 above.  
 1456. \$50. C., male portrait. R., child's head, 50 above. L., eagle on a shield, 50 above.  
 1457. \$50. C., a man and woman seated with rake, hammer and cornucopia. R., a cherub steering a sailboat, 50 above and below. L., Minerva, 50 above.  
 1458. \$100. C., an eagle on the limb of a tree, cars and canal boats. R., female seated holding a rake, 100 above. L., Vulcan seated with hammer, anvil, etc., 100 above.  
 1459. \$100. C., male portrait. R., sailor standing holding quadrant, capstan, ships and merchandise, 100 above. L., a female seated on a box, ships, schooner, etc., C above.  
 1460. \$500. C., a small eagle. R., interior of a shoemaker shop, two men and a woman at work, 500 above. L., male portrait, D each side.  
 1461. \$500. C., 500. R., a female holding scales, 500 above. L., an Indian paddling a canoe, trees and mountains, 500 below.

#### Lynn Mechanics Bank (Had \$115,000 in circulation in 1847).

1462. \$1. C., 1, portrait of girl at right, female portrait at left. R., portrait of Franklin, 1 above. L., portrait of Washington, 1 above.  
 1463. \$1. C., two females seated, agricultural implements on a shield, 1 at left. R., female portrait, 1 above. L., female kneeling with grain, female standing with spear.  
 1464. \$1. C., female portrait, 1 each side. R., portrait of Franklin, 1 above. L., portrait of Washington, 1 above. ONE in slate.  
 1465. \$2. C., 2, female with scales on right, female with cornucopia on left. R., male portrait, 2 above. L., portrait of Columbus, 2 above.  
 1466. \$2. C., an Indian on a shield surmounted by an eagle, horse, bridge and cars on right, horse and building on left. R., female with fruit, 2 above. L., female scattering flowers, 2 below.  
 1467. \$3. C., figure 3, female portrait each side. R., blacksmith and anvil in oval, 3 above. L., Washington on horseback, 3 above.  
 1468. \$3. C., three horses drinking at a trough, goats, sheep and farmhouse. R., two cherubs flying with grain, purse and wand, 3 above. L., portrait of Fremont, 3 above.



1469. \$3. C., 3 in a frame, female seated each side. R., Vulcan with hammer, anvil, etc., 3 above. L., portrait of Washington, 3 above. THREE in red.
1470. \$3. Similar to No. 1468; green lathework covers face of note.
1471. \$5. C., a female kneeling and raising a curtain from a shield, on which is a figure 5, V at right. R., ship, 5 above. L., FIVE across.
1472. \$5. C., three females and a bust of Washington in clouds. R., female seated holding a distaff, 5 on FIVE above. L., female holding sword and scales seated on a bale, 5 above.
1473. \$10. C., a man with a plow and oxen, 10 at right. R., a female holding a rudder and horn of plenty, TEN above. L., X, 10 above and below.
1474. \$10. C., TEN DOLLARS. R., five cherubs in clouds, 10 above. L., five cherubs, anvil and globe, X above.
1475. \$20. C., an eagle in a frame, XX each side. R., ship, 20 above. L., female seated with hand on a book, 20 above.
1476. \$20. C., portrait of Penn, woman and three children at right, Indian woman, child and man on left. R., female portrait, 20 above. L., a currier at work, XX above.
1477. \$50. C., man holding a horse by the mane, 50 each side. R. and L., female erect, FIFTY above and below.
1478. \$50. C., a hunter shooting a deer; dogs, trees and brook. R., man seated, 50 above. L., portrait of a girl with a parrot, L above.
1479. \$100. C., wharf scene, vessels, stores, etc., men loading a wagon with barrels. R., portrait of Columbus. L., portrait of Harrison. ONE HUNDRED across 100 on both upper corners.
1480. \$100. C., Phoebus in the Chariot of the Sun, 100 at right, C at left. R., portrait of Washington, C above and below. L., eagle, 100 above and below.
1481. \$100. C., three females seated, a female standing reading from a book. R. and L., 100 on a die, small medallion heads below.
1482. \$500. C., two females leaning toward a beehive, portrait of Washington at left. R., portrait of Martha Washington, 500 above. L., a Roman Senator seated with pen and tablet, 500 above.

#### Lynn Merchants Bank.

1483. \$3. Have no description.
1484. \$5. Have no description.

#### Nahant Bank.

1485. \$2. Perkins plate. 1835.
1486. \$5. Perkins plate. 1833.
1487. \$20. Perkins plate. 1805.

#### Saugus Branch Railroad Company.

#### MALDEN.

#### Malden Bank.

1488. \$1. C., farmer seated with grain cradle, etc., 1 at left. R., two children, 1 above. L., female erect with pole and cap.
1489. \$1. C., train of cars. R., State arms, an Indian with bow and arrow on a shield, 1 above. L., Diana seated, 1 above.
1490. \$2. C., blacksmith holding a hammer on his shoulder, cars and factory. R., a cherub holding a shell astride of a dolphin, 2 above, TWO below. L., Indian princess with spear and bow, TWO below.
1491. \$3. C., haymaking scene, reapers and cattle. R., female and cherubs in clouds, 3 above. L., female seated holding liberty cap, THREE below.
1492. \$5. C., a female seated leaning on a bale, cotton plant, wheels, factories and a village. R., portrait of General Taylor, FIVE above and below. L., female portrait, 5 above, FIVE below.

1493. \$10. C., a female seated holding a key and cornucopia between 1 and 0. R., female erect holding cornucopia and anchor, 10 above. L., a blacksmith standing by an anvil and forge, 10 above.
1494. \$20. C., a female seated crowning an eagle, vessels and cars. R., female seated holding figures 2 and 0, 20 above. L., female portrait, 20 above.
1495. \$50. C., a man and woman seated with rake, hammer and cornucopia. R., a cherub steering a sailboat, 50 above and below. L., Minerva, 50 above.
1496. \$100. C., spread eagle on the limb of a tree, cars and canal boat. R., female seated holding a rake, 100 above. L., Vulcan seated with hammer and anvil, 100 above.
1497. \$100. C., boy, child, cattle, etc. R., girl's head, 100 above. L., vessels, C above.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

### KIPLING RECEIVES GOLD MEDAL FOR LITERATURE.

The gold medal of the Royal Society, of London, for literature was presented at the centenary dinner of the society to Rudyard Kipling, who made his first public appearance since his recent illness and took a little fling at the critics.

"Fiction," he said, "began when some man invented a story about another man; it developed when another man told tales about a woman. This strenuous epoch begat the first school of destructive criticism as well as the first critic, who spent his short but vivid life in trying to explain that a man need not be a hen to judge the merits of an omelet. He died, but the question he raised is still at issue."

The famous author, who received the medal from the hands of the Earl of Balfour, expressed great appreciation, saying: "The fiction that I am worthy of that honor be upon your heads."

### ALL MAKERS OF DOUGHNUTS SHOULD BE GIVEN MEDALS.

A medal for the doughnut-making service during the World War was claimed by Miss Alice Howell, of Lincoln, Neb., at the Women's Overseas Service Convention in Omaha recently. Miss Howell declared "the influence of her branch was far reaching. Not only did the doughnut makers have a conspicuous part in the winning of the war, but their methods still are prevalent, for all Europe has been in the frying pan ever since we left, and every nation has been trying to raise dough."

### ON A LIBERTY CAP CENT, 1793.

Marking an epoch, when in manhood strong,  
 Fresh from the scathing of fierce, bitter foes,  
 And stubborn battle's wildly surging throes,  
 Proud of a glory free from taint of wrong,  
 And rich with murmurs of unwritten song,  
 Our country in the world's host grandly rose,  
 Ready to meet its share of fortune's blows,  
 And conquer years storm-filled and trouble-long,  
 You come to us; a woman's royal face,  
 Wreathed in a golden mass of flowing hair,  
 The pure, sweet stamp that was to tell our fame,  
 When bravely striving in the noble race,  
 We flung our starry banner to the air,  
 And made our motto, Freedom all could claim.

—Thomas S. Collier, in *Numisma* (1879).



## A Rare Russian Coin.

By I. P. TOLMACHOFF,

Curator in Carnegie Museum, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Russian revolution and civil war which followed it have exiled from Russia many hundreds of thousands of people who could not or would not stay longer in their native land. Leaving Russia they were anxious to bring out some valuables which could help them to start life anew in other countries. Jewels, pictures, coins, etc., brought from Russia during the last few years have appeared in all countries of Europe as well as in America. Some of the coins referred to are certainly worthy of mention. Two years ago I published in *THE NUMISMATIST*<sup>1</sup> an article on two rare Chinese coins which had been brought to this country by a Russian lady. Now, through the same channel, I have a Russian coin which always has been considered by Russian numismatists, as well as by those of other countries, as one of the rarest Russian issues. A short description of it will be not without interest to the numismatists of this country as well.

It is a Russian ruble, coined in 1771, in the reign of Catherine II. Differing from all Russian coins of the same value, of previous and later periods, this one has been struck in copper, with the result that the original coin is 73mm. in diameter, 21mm. thick, and has the weight of two English pounds. Rather a paper weight than a coin.

It is difficult to imagine a more unhandy coin, especially if one takes in consideration that a ruble in Russia, like a dollar in this country, was and is the most usual monetary unit of circulation, and that its nominal value equals only 51.5 cents. Coinage of these rubles has been not more than an experiment, and as such it was a complete failure. Even from a technical point of view, operating such a flan was connected with great difficulties, especially one and a half centuries ago. There were no rubles of this design coined after 1771. Such an authority as Baron S. de Chadoir expressed even some doubt that these rubles had been put in circulation,<sup>2</sup> but was not quite certain about it. In explanation of Plate 40 of his work, referring to the same coin he calls it a test ruble ("Rouble en cuivre, d'essai.")<sup>3</sup> Another authority on the subject, Schubert, considered this ruble a regular coin, not a test coin, although very rare, the die of which had been made at that time as usual.<sup>4</sup>

Coinage of this ruble was ordered by Catherine II with a ukase on February 16, 1770 (old style), and its design was approved on March 13, the same year. The weight of this ruble was fixed by the same ukase at 2½ Russian pounds, corresponding to the price of copper at that time in Russia, which was 16 rubles a pood (which equals 40 Russian pounds).

To its present owner this ruble has been known as Pugachev's ruble. It was said that during the Pugachev uprising<sup>5</sup> Central Russia had been cut off from the gold and silver mines, and the Government was forced to make rubles of copper. How plausible might seem such an explanation of an issue of these unhandy coins, it is incorrect, historically, as the ruble was coined two years before Pugachev's uprising and ordered by ukase one year earlier than that. In Eastern Russia, where this particular coin was acquired, traditions of the Pugachev revolt were naturally more alive than in other parts of Russia, and local people were ready to attribute many events to Pugachev, not being eager for the historical truth.

A peculiarity of this ruble is the simplicity of design of both obverse and reverse. There is neither a portrait of the Empress stamped, nor her name, although portraits and names of sovereigns were present on nearly all Rus-

<sup>1</sup>Vol. XXXVI, No. 11, pp. 517-518, 1923.

<sup>2</sup>Chadoir, S. de, Baron, *Aperçu sur les monnaies Russes et sur monnaies étrangères, qui ont eu cours en Russie. Depuis les temps les plus reculés jusqu'à nos jours*, Première partie, p. 191, St. Petersburg, 1836.

<sup>3</sup>Ibidem, *Recueil de planches*, p. 18.

<sup>4</sup>Schubert, T. F. de, *Monnaies et médailles Russes*, première partie, p. 299, Leipzig 1858.

<sup>5</sup>Pugachev, a Cossack of Don, an impostor, who, under the name of Peter III, had provoked a great revolt in Eastern Russia, which lasted between 1773 and 1775, when he was captured and executed in Moscow.

sian coins. Inscriptions on both sides are also few and short. The Russian eagle and the garland near the border are rather plain. The garland, stamped on both sides of the coin, is a very unusual ornamentation on Russian rubles, known in a few cases only. I emphasize these details with an intention to show that the ruble under consideration was not coined with dies of a common silver ruble of the same period, a suggestion which was sometimes expressed in behalf of this coin. As I have mentioned above, the design of this ruble was specially ordered and approved by the Em-



Russian Ruble, 1771. (Illustration is slightly reduced.)

press. In contrast to the simplicity of obverse and reverse, the edge is decorated by a very intricate inscription of the name of the mint where this ruble was coined. It was at Sestroretzk, a small town near St. Petersburg.

I mention a few of its peculiarities. A few differences between its design and that given by Chaudoir could be attributed to the fact that the Chaudoir plates are hand-drawn, and in this particular case might represent not the coin itself but a copy of some old design of the coin. Yet very important



differences are noticeable between the coin in my hands and the test-ruble, "Probe-Kupferruble 1771," of the Klingert collection, a good reproduction of which is given in the catalogue of that collection.<sup>6</sup> The character of lettering on the reverse is entirely different; the lettering is much better on the coin in the Klingert's collection than on the coin under consideration, where they are a little irregular, as is shown on the adjoined photo-



Edge view of Russian Ruble, 1771.

graph. The workmanship is much better on the Klingert's coin than on the second one. The letters on the edge are comparatively higher in the last case as well. Both coins have traces of a lathe, which shows that the flans were made in both cases in this way. Besides, the coin in my hands bears many distinct traces of work by a graver not perceptible on the photographs of the Klingert coin. The inscription on the edge of the Klingert



Drawing showing edge inscription in full.

ruble is done in relief, being prominent on the surface of the edge. On the second coin the letters are just on a level with the surface of the edge, which is produced in such a way that metal around the letters has been cut out by the graver. Besides that, the edge has been filed here and there and traces of a file are still present.

Photographs of the Klingert coin are similar to the drawing in Chaudoir's work, but different in detail, as a close examination shows very distinctly.

<sup>6</sup>Sammlung des Herrn Gustav Klingert in Moskau, Russische Munzen. Frankfurt am Main, 1910, S. 53, Taf. VIII.

There are some differences in the character of lettering on the reverse, in the form of the globe on the obverse, etc. If the Chaudoir designs were done after a real coin, the latter one could not be coined with the same die as the ruble in the Klingert collection. The die of the coin under consideration is different from both of them as well.

It is rather difficult to explain all these peculiarities of the coin. There is no ground to suggest a forgery, which should be considered. As such, the eventual graver would follow closer an original than he did, especially on the edge. Then he would certainly annihilate the incisions made with his instruments, with files and gravers. I consider another suggestion more probable. It might be an original pattern or one of the patterns from which the ruble of 1771 has been originated. In a regrettable way it is impossible to trace the history of this particular coin back to the door of the mint. The present owner of the coin has acquired it from his mother, who got it a long time ago at Pensa, a town in the southeastern part of European Russia, as a payment for borrowed money. Before that time the coin for generations had been in possession of a rich family at Pensa, the head of which, at that time an old gentleman, a former mayor of that town, had been a great collector of different curiosities, among which the coin under consideration had an honorable place.

This ruble is now in the exhibit of William A. Gaede at the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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### THE NUMISMATIST'S DREAM.

A numismatist old and hoary sat before his cabinet,  
Gazing upon its empty sections with great longing and regret.  
There were coins there by the hundreds, centuries old and very rare,  
But spaces he had sought for years to fill remained as ever bare.

Old Pertinax was missing, Gordianus Africanus, too;  
Likewise Procopius and some others, which made him feel quite blue.  
The ancient Grecians and the Britons did not lack their vacant spots  
And there were also reservations for some of the early Scots.

While he sat there with his treasures the old collector fell asleep  
And soon passed over into dreamland, there his missing coins to reap;  
The longed-for Romans, Grecians, Britons, Scots—ere long he had them all;  
Then gathered other rarities until the sport began to pall.

When he came to the Americana he took a goodly store—  
Lack of federal or private issues he'd ne'er again deplore.  
Then came that rude awakening to which most all our dreams are heir,  
For in the coin trays there before him the same spaces still were bare.

THEODORE J. VENN.

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### SHINPLASTERS A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

(From the Lancaster Gazette of July 8, 1826.)

Certain brokers in Philadelphia have been issuing a new currency in the shape of notes neatly engraved in the mode of Stephen Girard as high as one dollar, which, it seems, has given no little offense. We find the respectable house of S. & M. Allen are charged in the Philadelphia Gazette with having been guilty in manner and form as above stated, and the Attorney General is now called upon to take the necessary measures for enforcing the laws of the state as regards the matter. We humbly hope, if the Attorney General does interfere, that he will try his strength on the big fish first, for we hold that in our republic all men are equal in the eye of the law, and that S. & M. Allen, or Messieurs anybody else, have as good a right to issue notes in the form of bank notes as Stephen Girard.—Philadelphia Ledger.



# THE NUMISMATIST

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## Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

### THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL COMMEMORATIVE COINS.

As with all such issues, opinion as to the merits of the Sesqui-centennial \$2.50 gold piece and the silver half dollar commemorative coins will be divided. They are not as pleasing to the eye as they might have been, nor are they as unattractive as some of the family of souvenir coins that have preceded them. They do, however, improve as one becomes more familiar with them.

Perhaps the greatest criticism of them is that they are struck in very low relief. But as they are not intended for circulation, and consequently will not be subject to wear, this is not a serious fault. They are slightly dish-shaped, and the high rim will afford protection to the designs. Neither of the coins has a milling.

Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell are the designs selected for the

reverses. The Hall and the Bell have for 150 years been associated with the sentimental side of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence and have become almost sacred in the eyes and minds of the people. It was only natural that they should be selected to adorn the reverses of the coins, although their use prevented the artist from originating designs typical of the occasion they commemorate. The portraits of Washington and Coolidge and the Liberty Bell are exceptionally good, and, all things considered, the silver coin is the more attractive.

With the gold piece, the one thing that suggests itself is that the coin is not large enough for the designs it carries. If the designs on the gold coin had been placed on the silver coin, and vice versa, the effect of both pieces would probably have been improved.

#### Silver Half Dollar.

Obverse—Busts of Washington and Coolidge, jugata, to right. Above, LIBERTY Below, \* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA \* In field, IN GOD WE TRUST.

Reverse—The Liberty Bell. Above, E PLURIBUS UNUM In field at sides of Bell, 1776 1926 Inscription, within a circle, above, SESQUI-CENTENNIAL OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE Below, HALF DOLLAR

#### Two-and-a-half Dollar Gold.

Obverse—A female figure of Liberty, with drapery, standing upon a globe, only the upper part of which is visible. In her right hand, outstretched, she holds a lighted torch. In her left hand, upraised, she holds a scroll (the Declaration of Independence). In field at sides, 1776 1926 Above, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Below, LIBERTY

Reverse—Independence Hall, the tower of which separates IN GOD WE TRUST. Below, E PLURIBUS UNUM Inscription, above, SESQUI-CENTENNIAL OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE Below, 2½ DOLLARS At right of the Hall, in incuse letters, J R S

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#### TO OUR ADVERTISERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

In order that the editor of THE NUMISMATIST may attend the Washington Convention of the A. N. A., it will be necessary to publish the September issue a little earlier than usual. Advertisers and correspondents are requested to send in copy as early in the month as possible, as all forms will close August 15.

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#### VIRGIL M. BRAND.

The death of Virgil M. Brand, of Chicago, removes from the numismatic field an active and one of the largest, if not the largest, collectors in the United States. Others have been given greater prominence and enjoyed a wider acquaintance among collectors than Mr. Brand, and other collections have more frequently been referred to and discussed than his, but the statement that he had brought together the greatest number of coins, representing the greatest value, in a collection owned by an individual, in this country or in the world, will perhaps go unchallenged.

For years it has been said by other collectors that "Brand has everything." Of course, this is a slight exaggeration, because since this was first said of him he has continued to add to his collection. But it was seldom a dealer could offer him a coin of which he did not own a duplicate. His specialty was the numismatic field—ancient, medieval and modern.

His retiring disposition and his dislike for numismatic publicity gives a peculiar interest to the contents of his collection. He took few into his confidence, and perhaps no one but himself knew just what it contained. His intimate collecting friends were not numerous, although he was genial and fraternizing in the company of other collectors.



Mr. Brand was a bachelor and a man of wealth. With him, to desire a coin was to own it if it could be purchased, no matter what its degree of rarity or its price. He was a student of coins as well. Naturally, with such a broad field for his studies, he could not hope to be so well posted on all classes and series of coins as the specialist who devotes all his time to a single series or class. But for general numismatic knowledge, few collectors were better posted.

What disposition will be made of his collection has not been made public. Some idea of its size may be gleaned from a statement made some time ago by a prominent European dealer, from whom many of Mr. Brand's purchases were made and who was, perhaps, better acquainted with its contents than anyone else. This dealer is reported to have said that he would appraise the collection at \$2,000,000.

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### INFORMATION ON A BADGE WANTED.

Following is a description of a medal sent to us by Octave Pelletier, Ste. Anne de Beaupre, County Montmorency, P. Q., Canada, who would like information as to its origin from any of our readers able to give it.

It consists of a bar pin, ribbon and pendant, and is evidently a military marksman's badge. The bar pin is engraved "WALMSLEY," and the bar to which the pendant is attached is engraved "MEDAL." Between the upper and lower bars is a red, white and blue ribbon an inch long. Across the ribbon are attached two crossed rifles. The pendant is shield shape and around the lower part are branches of laurel. The pendant is engraved with a scene showing tents and trees, with an ornamental border. In the center is attached the figure of a man in military costume on one knee in the act of firing a rifle. On the back are indistinct initials believed to be "J. R. H. & CO.," the firm name of the maker. All metal parts are "German silver." The badge is apparently about 50 years old.

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### A TIMELY AND APPROPRIATE PORTRAIT MEDAL.

While plans were being laid for the publication of the catalog of "Bryan Money" (in last month's issue) it seemed fitting that a portrait of the Peerless One should occupy space on the first page. After discussing the matter with the author, it was left to him to select the portrait. It also seemed fitting that a medallion portrait should be chosen, and Mr. Zerbe selected the one that was used. Just how timely and appropriate it was is pointed out by him in a recent letter, as follows:

"The medal illustrated in the introduction proved to be particularly appropriate. Jefferson and the Liberty Bell are timely and fitting for the issue on the sesqui-centennial anniversary of Independence, and as we link Bryan Money with the Hard Times Tokens of the Jackson period, the three portraits and the Bell served as no other specimen of which I know could have done."

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### STILL MORE ON THE BANK OF ST. THOMAS.

The final chapter is here recorded in connection with the Danish West Indies notes, illustrated in this magazine a few months ago. This chapter has to do with the maker of the plate from which the notes were printed, and the information is contained in a letter from D. C. Wismer, paper-money specialist, to President Wormser, which is as follows:

"I have a copper plate engraved by Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. for printing \$5 A and B \$10 and \$20 notes for the Bank of Martinsburg, Virginia. This plate bears the stamp on the back of J. B. KEIM

PHIL—

"This is no doubt a duplicate of the stamp on the plate of the Bank of St. Thomas, the B in Jacob standing for the last letter in the name, as it is placed next to the letter J without a space as would be used if it had been intended as a middle letter, a smaller letter, higher at the bottom with period beneath signifying that it stood for an abbreviation of the name

Jacob, the same as the last letter in the abbreviated form of the word Philadelphia.

"This Jacob Keim was in the business of supplying copper plates to the banknote engravers for a period of not less than twenty-five years, as his name appears in a Philadelphia Directory of 1814 as Jacob Keim, copper-plate maker, 304 Sassafras street and Mint Court.

"I think the above clears up the matter of the stamp on the back of the plate of the Bank of St. Thomas."

#### WINNERS' MEDAL AT THE NORTHEASTERN SAENGERFEST.

Below is illustrated the bronze medal, or plaque, awarded to the ten highest contestants at the twenty-sixth Saengerfest of the Northeastern Saengerbund, held in Philadelphia June 20 to 24, 1926. The medal is uniface and was designed by J. Otto Schweizer, sculptor, of Philadelphia.

The design is described by the sculptor as follows:



In center, Apollo, with lyre and wreath intended for the victor; to his right, figure representing the United Singers, holding in her right hand the diploma awarded to the successful contestant, and in her left hand the fasces, to signify their unity, and which is adorned with a lyre, the United States shield and a shield representing Germany; to the left of Apollo, female figure representing the Sesqui-centennial; in her right hand a palm branch; in her left hand, a shield with Liberty Bell and 1776 1926, and proper inscription. In exergue, above a scroll intended to be engraved, "Dem Sieger" (To the Victor).

#### BUFFALO-NICKEL BUFFALO DEPOSED AS HERD LEADER.

Bronx, the buffalo whose portrait adorns the buffalo nickel, is no longer king of the Bronx Zoological Park herd, says a press dispatch. His thirty-five year reign ended recently when Cheyenne, a younger bull, challenged his leadership and, after a terrific battle, gored his right side and knocked off one of his horns. After the keepers separated the animals the deposed monarch was exiled to a separate pen and Cheyenne was left to lead the herd.



### LES AMIS DE LA MEDAILLE D'ART MEDAL.

Exercice XX, 1925, of the above society, of Brussels, Belgium, has been distributed to members. This is the tenth in the commemorative series of Belgium's participation in the World War.

The obverse represents Belgium breaking her neutrality, with the inscription, "La Belgique Rompt Sa Neutralite" ("Belgium Breaks Her Neutrality"), and to the right, over the Palace of Versailles, "Traite de Versailles, 28 Juin, 1919" ("Treaty of Versailles, 28 June, 1919").



The reverse has the inscription, "L'Armee Belge Participe a la Garde du Rhin" ("Belgium Participates in the Rhine Occupation").

The medal is struck in bronze. The illustration is reduced. It measures  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter.

It was designed by Paul Dubois and is a worthy addition to this series of artistic medals. (See THE NUMISMATIST, February, 1925, page 111.)

J. deL.

### COINAGE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1926.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Double Eagles, 2,611,500; Eagles, 1,014,000; Quarter Eagles, 578,000; Quarter Eagles (Sesqui-centennial), 200,226.

Silver—Standard Dollars, 11,432,700; Half Dollars (Sesqui-centennial), 1,528,000; Half Dollars (California Jubilee), 150,200; Half Dollars (Fort Vancouver), 50,028; Quarter Dollars, 12,148,000; Dimes, 41,131,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 52,428,100.

Bronze—One Cent, 249,427,000.

Coinage other than United States:

Peru, 10,881,000; Guatemala, 1,585,000; Costa Rica, 15,000; Venezuela, 1,255,000; Poland, 840,000; Salvador, 2,100,000.

### COINAGE FOR JUNE, 1926.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during June, 1926, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Double Eagles, 254,250; Quarter Eagles (Sesqui-centennial), 184,204.

Silver—Standard Dollars, 728,700; Half Dollars (Sesqui-centennial), 486,254.

Nickel—Five Cents, 3,326,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 16,100,000.

Coinages other than United States:

Peru—Nickel, 1,806,000.

### THE ROYAL SWEDISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES MEDAL, 1925.

The Academy's anniversary medal for 1925 is struck in honor of Baron Adolf Erik Nordenskjöld, the distinguished discoverer of the Northeast Passage, 1878-1879 (proving the navigability of the Northeast Passage from Europe to Asia).

The obverse shows the profile bust of the professor to right, with the inscription, "A. E. Nordenskjöld, Nat. MDCCCXXXII. Ob. MCMII."



The reverse shows a Viking ship with full sails, with the inscription, "Per Obstantia Pergit Intrepidus," and on a label in the exergue, "Socio Meritissimo. R. Academia Scient. Suec. MCMXXV."

The medal was designed by Erik Lindberg. It is struck in silver, size of illustration, and is exquisitely finished in every respect. (See THE NUMISMATIST, May, 1925, page 271.) J. deL.

### RECENT ISSUES FOR FRENCH COLONIES AND MANDATES.

We are indebted to Howland Wood, curator of the American Numismatic Society, New York City, for photographs of some new or recent issues of coins of French colonies and mandates.



No. 1.



No. 2.



No. 3.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 are issues of Lebanon (Liban), in Syria, a French mandate.



Nos. 1 and 2 are for 5 and 2 piasters, respectively, dated 1924, and are struck in aluminum-bronze. Nos. 3 and 4 are for 5 and 1 piasters, respectively, dated 1925, and are struck in nickel.



No. 4.



No. 5.



No. 6.

No. 5 is a half piaster of Banque de Syria, dated 1921, struck in nickel.  
No. 6 is an issue for French Indo-China for 5 centimes, dated 1923 and struck in nickel.

#### PLAQUE ON THE OPENING OF THE DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE.

On July 5 the new bridge spanning the Delaware river between Philadelphia and Camden was opened for traffic. To commemorate the event a



plaque has been issued by Jennings Hood, of Philadelphia, in both silver and bronze, which is illustrated here (actual size).

Leon Hermant, sculptor for the bridge, was commissioned to execute the model for the plaque, who had the co-operation of Paul P. Cret, architect, and Ralph Modjeski, chief engineer, for the Delaware River Bridge Commission. They were struck by the Medallic Art Company.

This bridge has the largest suspension span in the world. The roadway can accommodate six lines of traffic, while four track spaces stand ready for rapid transit. Foot walks are provided outside the track space. Six thousand automobiles can cross the bridge hourly. The length of the bridge and approaches is 9,570 feet. The main span is 1,750 feet between centers of piers. The bridge structure is 128 feet wide. The towers rise 380 feet above the water, and a clearance of 135 feet above high water is afforded over a width of 800 feet in the center of the bridge. The deepest foundation is carried down to 105 feet below mean high water.

#### WHITLOCK AND HOOVER MEDALS OF THE WORLD WAR.

Two medals of the period of the World War, forming companion pieces, struck in honor of noted Americans who played prominent parts in the war, are illustrated here.



They are for Brand Whitlock and Herbert Hoover. They are struck in dark bronze and measure 2 15/16 inches in diameter. Both were designed by Belgium's foremost medal engraver, G. Devreese. Specimens of both can be obtained from J. deLagerberg, Box 42, Shoreham, Long Island, N. Y.





## American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues are \$1.00 yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$2.00 yearly, both payable January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00. For particulars address the General Secretary.

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### Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST,

F. G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

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# American Numismatic Association.

## REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

### New Members to be Admitted August 1, 1926.

- 3024 Robert H. Lloyd, 93 Christiana Street, North Tonawanda, N. Y.  
 3025 Walter L. Muller, care Wells-Fargo Bank, San Francisco, Calif.  
 3026 Rev. Edward R. Kelley, 724 Olive Avenue, Coronado, Calif.  
 3027 William A. Laughlin, 50 Baxter Street, Chatham, Ont., Canada.  
 3028 William J. Luedke, 302 Clark Avenue, White Bear, Minn.  
 3029 Tony Miller, 300 North 16th Street, Muskogee, Okla.  
 3030 Charles H. Drake, P. O. Box 63, Braselton, Ga.  
 3031 Bloomfield Trust Co., Wallace J. Eller, Asst. Secretary, 330 Glenwood Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J.  
 3032 Costa Pandelides, Poste Restante, Bagdad, Mesopotamia.  
 3033 L. S. Armour, 304 Rea Building, Terre Haute, Ind.  
 3034 Chalmers M. Roberts, 5229 Westminster Place, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 3035 Charles L. Bunn, 125 Grove Lane, Camberwell, London, S. E. 5, England.  
 3036 Clayton E. Alberts, 2715 North Main Street, Rockford, Ill.

### Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to July 15, 1926. If there are no objections received prior to September 1, 1926, the applicants will become members on that date and their names will be published in the September issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
Lester L. Thomson (General),	Jake Martin
1312 Lawrence Avenue, Denver, Col. ....	Harry T. Wilson
Dr. Edgar A. Planck (Proof U. S. Gold and U. S. Cents),	Julius Gutttag
Bristol, Ind. ....	Moritz Wormser
Vladimir Hajek (General),	O. P. Eklund
1028 West Cleveland Avenue, Spokane, Wash. ....	Harry T. Wilson
Dr. Edwin A. Hyatt (General),	E. E. Shepardson
5 Maiden Lane, St. Albans, Vermont ....	Harry T. Wilson
F. C. Hall (General),	M. Sorensen
1612 Mercer Avenue, Roanoke, Va. ....	Harry T. Wilson
George W. Bowers (General),	Julius Gutttag
126 East High Street, Mannington, West Va. ....	Moritz Wormser
William L. Parsons (General),	A. T. Swanson
231 1/2 West 69th Street, Los Angeles, Calif. ....	Harry T. Wilson
Arthur R. Rogers (General and United States),	William Rabin
219 South Alden Street, Philadelphia, Pa. ....	G. S. Hanley
Chester D. Shane (United States Gold Coins),	Julius Gutttag
1203 Mansfield Street, Winfield, Kan. ....	Moritz Wormser
J. B. Hull (Fractional currency and odd issues),	O. P. Stovall
P. O. Box 414, Jackson, Tenn. ....	Harry T. Wilson
Charles J. Feldman (Canadian & U. S. Medals and Tokens),	L. Josephson
99 Madison Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J. ....	Harry T. Wilson
George C. Slawson (U. S. Silver and Minor Coins),	E. E. Shepardson
Rock Ridge, Greenwich, Conn. ....	Harry T. Wilson
Archer M. Graham (General),	Moritz Wormser
P. O. Box 22, Bluefield, West Va. ....	Harry T. Wilson
F. E. Beach (\$3 Gold Pieces and Pattern Coins),	Harry T. Wilson
Cambridge Springs, Pa. ....	Dr. J. G. M. Lutzenberger
Ragnar Bjorling (General),	Harry T. Wilson
330 College Street, Toronto, Canada ....	J. Henri Ripstra
Hobby News Publishing Co. (General),	Waldo C. Moore
224 East Forsyth Street, Jacksonville, Fla. ....	Harry T. Wilson
Lee Farmer (United States Copper),	Joseph A. Roudis
1505 Granville Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich. ....	Harry T. Wilson

### Changes of Address.

Michal J. McKinley, from 5439 Flournoy Street, Chicago, Ill., to 5427 Gladys Avenue, Chicago, Ill.



Walter W. Garrabrant, from 169 Walnut Street, Newark, N. J., to 36 Franklin Place, Morris Plains, N. J.

Jake Martin, from P. O. Box 152, Duluth, Minn., to P. O. Box 501, Denver, Col.

H. T. WILSON, General Secretary.

#### NOMINATIONS FOR A. N. A. OFFICERS.

The following nominations have been received:

For President—Harry H. Yawger, Indiana, Pa.

For First Vice-President—Alden Scott Boyer, Chicago, Ill.

For Second Vice-President—George J. Bauer, Rochester, N. Y.

For General Secretary—Harry T. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.

For Treasurer—George H. Blake, Jersey City, N. J.

For Librarian—Paul M. Lange, Rochester, N. Y.

For Chairman Board of Governors—Harry H. Yawger, Indiana, Pa.; Charles Markus, Davenport, Iowa.

For Members of the Board of Governors—Waldo Newcomer, Baltimore, Md.; George L. Tilden, Northboro, Mass.; F. C. C. Boyd, New York City; Moritz Wormser, New York City; Charles Markus, Davenport, Iowa; B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas; Edward T. Newell, New York City; A. C. Hutchinson, Detroit, Mich.; H. A. Sternberg, Dundee, Ill.; Nelson T. Thorson, Omaha, Neb.

H. T. WILSON, General Secretary.

#### NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

Our General Secretary, Harry T. Wilson, advises me that we have about 90 delinquents on our membership list, notwithstanding the fact that each one has received three letters and notices with request to renew, and this is to give notice that all members who do not have their renewals in the hands of the General Secretary on or before August 15th will be dropped from the rolls.

H. H. YAWGER, Chairman Board of Governors.  
Indiana, Pa., July 10, 1926.

#### ADDITIONS TO THE A. N. A. LIBRARY RECENTLY RECEIVED.

From His Majesty, the King of Italy: "Corpus Nummorum Italicorum." General catalog of medieval and modern coins struck in Italy and by Italians in other countries. Vol. IX, Emilia, Part I. Parma Piacenza, Modena and Reggio. Published in Rome, 1925. Magnificent leather-bound volume, with 44 plates. Continuation of balance of previous volumes of this work already donated to our Library.

From Berta Holmberg: Illustrated catalog of the Isidor Adolph Bonniers collection of medieval coins of Sweden. A handy volume, very fully illustrated, of this series of interesting coins.

From Czecho-Slovak Numismatic Society: Volume II, Nos. 1 to 4, Czecho-Slovak Numismatic Review, Prague, 1926. Principal articles: Dr. J. Dobias, "A New Find of Barbaric Gold Coins in Bohemia"; Dr. J. Jecny, "Ancient Coins in Southwest Bohemia"; Dr. J. Eisner, "Summary of Finds of Roman Coins in Slovakia and Lower Carpathia"; Joseph Sejnost, "The Technical Aspect of the Czech Deniers and the Problem of the St. Wenceslaus Deniers"; Ing. St. Vavra, "Historical Notes on Czech Mints and Coinages"; Dr. J. Jecny, "A Heller of Henry of Schlick"; A. Prokop, "Some Rare Coins of Nicholas II"; B. Pribil, "Religious Medals"; Dr. V. Katz, "A Contribution to the History of the Art of the Medallists of Joachimsthal in the Sixteenth Century"; Dr. E. W. Brown, "Commemorative Medal on the Foundation of the Church of Valceice"; Dr. V. Katz, "Medals on the Battle of the White Mountain." Twelve plates of illustrations. This number also contains a review of THE NUMISMATIST, Nos. 9 to 12.

From the firm of Martin Breslauer: Catalog No. 38, of books for sale, including numismatic items.

From Jules Florange, Paris: *Arethuse*, Vol. II, April, 1926. Numismatic contents: "News of the Paris Coin Cabinet"; Pierre d'Espezel, "French Coins in the Medieval Exposition in the National Library"; "Conference at the Sorbonne"; "Review of Publications"; "The Influence of Sculpture and Painting on the Monetary Types of Magna Graecia and Sicily in the Fifth Century B. C."; Jean Babelon, "Contemporary Medallists, Pierre Turin." Illustrated. 8 plates.

From the Bayerischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft, Munich: *Proceedings*, Vol. XLIV, 1926. Contents: H. Buchenau, "Contributions to Frankonian Numismatics of the Fifteenth Century"; M. Bernhart, "The Coins of the Imperial City of Kempten"; Father Friesenegger, Deacon of Augsburg, "The St. Ulrich Crosses," fourth installment; H. B. and H. G., "The Coin Hoard of Kulmbach, 1924." Illustrated. 15 plates.

### THE WASHINGTON CONVENTION.

For the first time in late years the Association will attempt to pull off a convention without the aid and assistance of a local club or association as has been the custom heretofore. Your officers and Committee are working hard to provide a good program for you, your girls, and your friends.

The Washington Hotel has been selected as our headquarters, one of the best, right in the heart of the city and not far from the principal points of interest in our National Capital.

If the convention is to be a success, and I know it will be if every member will attend who can possibly do so, it will enable us in the future to select any city desired to hold our conventions, and not put a local club or association to the trouble or expense of arranging a program.

Washington is a place every good citizen should visit at least once, and no one could find a better excuse or time than to attend this year's convention.

All the old-timers will be there, and if a lot of you fellows would only attend our convention and see what a fine time we have, you would soon be in the old-timers class.

The meetings will be held right in the hotel, on the same floor where the exhibits are shown. The exhibit alone will be well worth any man's time to come a long way to see. A prize will be awarded again this year for the best exhibit. This, naturally, will tend to make the exhibit better than ever—a worthy sight for any Numismatist.

Hoping to meet all my old friends and make a lot of new ones at the 1926 Washington Convention, August 21st to 26th.

Sincerely yours,

H. H. YAWGER,

Chairman Board of Governors.

## Obituary.

### VIRGIL M. BRAND.

Virgil M. Brand died at his home, 2530 Elston Avenue, Chicago, Sunday, June 20. Mr. Brand had been in poor health for some time, but his death, which was quite sudden, was due to pneumonia. He was 60 years old, and most of his life had been spent in Chicago.

He began collecting coins about 1875, and was one of the most active collectors in America. His collection is probably the largest private collection in the world. Mr. Brand not only collected coins, but he studied them and knew them. His collection of numismatic literature was large and varied, and he was thoroughly conversant with its contents.

Mr. Brand was a charter member of the old Chicago Numismatic Society and one of its staunchest supporters up to the time of its dissolution. He was a member of the Chicago Coin Club, but, owing to his failing health, he rarely attended its meetings. He was formerly a member of the American Numismatic Association, but withdrew after the 1909 Montreal Convention. He was a member of the American Numismatic Society and of several European societies.

R. E. D.



## The Washington Convention of the A. N. A.

AUGUST 21 TO 26, 1926.

A convention of the A. N. A. held in the nation's capital is quite unusual. Only once before has the Association met in Washington, which was September 19 and 20, 1895. At that time the Association was only four years old. The report of the proceedings at that meeting, as published in the October, 1895, issue are brief and without sufficient detail to afford a comparison with the condition of the Association today.

The sessions were held in the Art Parlors of B. H. Collins and 41 members were represented by proxy in addition to those present. The receipts for the year were stated to be \$167.00 and the expenses \$77.89, leaving a balance on hand of \$342.08.

The entertainment features were a reception at the home of President Heaton and a visit to Mount Vernon in a body. An exhibit of coins, medals and curios, open to the public, was held in the Art Parlors of Mr. Collins on the evening of September 20.

Those who attend the 1926 convention, August 21 to 26, will realize that the organization is no longer in its infancy and that a comparison of all convention features of 1926 with those of 31 years ago will be all to the good.

The only change made in the program is as follows: The trip to Arlington and Mount Vernon, announced for Sunday afternoon, will be made on Monday afternoon, and the sightseeing ride, announced for Monday afternoon, will take place Sunday afternoon.

At all A. N. A. conventions the exhibit is the feature around which interest centers and the exhibit room is the gathering place for members when not otherwise engaged. The young collector can learn more about numismatics in this room in five days than in most any other way, even from books. A good deal of the information broadcast in the exhibit room never gets into books. It is a real treat to hear some one relate how he picked up an uncirculated 1799 cent among a lot of old coppers, or how he bought a \$50 slug from an Indian for bullion value.

But it is in the exhibits that the members grow most enthusiastic, and which are open to the public. These are provided by the individual members of the A. N. A. and are arranged in 20 cases belonging to the Association. As a rule, they include a wide variety of numismatic items. To stimulate interest, a prize contributed by Julius Gutttag, of New York City, will be awarded the member making the best exhibit. The conditions governing this contest are printed below and are the same as were applied last year:

### Conditions of Award for the Best Exhibit.

An exhibit may be made up entirely of either coins or any other items that have been used as currency, medals, tokens, paper money, decorations and badges, or may be made up of a combination of two or more of the above divisions.

Each exhibit must be made by an individual or organized body. A combined exhibit by two or more individuals will not be considered in awarding the prize. An exhibit by a firm or corporation composed of more than one person will be considered on the same basis as if made by an individual.

Only members of the American Numismatic Association will be entitled to compete for the prize.

Each exhibit must contain a card giving name and address of the exhibitor.

Auxiliary items, such as photographs, pictures, books, dies, etc., may be made part of an exhibit. These shall not be considered in awarding the prize except in so far as they affect, favorably or unfavorably, the appearance of the exhibit, or the numismatic or general interest of it.

Each exhibit should be installed by the time the general exhibit is open to the public, but the ultimate time must be on or before the opening of the first business session. If the exhibit is not in place at the time the exhibition is open to the public, the candidate will be penalized under the head of "Public Interest" in the percentage credits. All exhibits must remain on exhibition until announcement is made of the award, which shall be at the last business session of the convention.

In each exhibit there must be an entire absence of commercialism, such as price tags, estimate of value, etc. Otherwise it will not be considered in awarding the prize.

The method of determining the winning exhibit shall be by giving credits on six different qualities of each exhibit, as follows:

Condition . . . . .	10 credits
General appearance, etc. . . . .	20 credits
Labelling . . . . .	20 credits
Completeness of series . . . . .	10 credits
Numismatic interest . . . . .	20 credits
Public interest . . . . .	20 credits

In giving credits the judges will consider the exhibit as a whole. An exhibit that is practically perfect in each of the above qualities would receive a total of 100 credits. If it falls short of perfection in one or more of the qualities, it would receive a proportionate reduced number of credits for the quality or qualities in which it was deficient. Any points that should occur not covered by these conditions, to be left to the discretion of the judges.

The judges for this contest will be appointed at the convention.

In addition, a prize of a silver loving cup has been offered by William F. Dunham, of Chicago, to be presented to the lady attending the convention who makes the best exhibit of coins.

A prize, also offered by Mr. Gutttag, will be awarded for the best article published in *THE NUMISMATIST* the last year. A committee of judges for this award has been appointed by Chairman Yawger, consisting of Charles H. Fisher, Cleveland, Ohio; F. D. Langenheim, Philadelphia, Pa., and F. G. Duffield, Baltimore, Md.

It is earnestly hoped that every member who can possibly do so will be present. A special invitation is extended to those who have recently become members. Every member is entitled to a voice in the convention proceedings. It will be a splendid way to spend part of your vacation.

The first thing you should do after securing hotel accommodations is to register with the General Secretary, Harry T. Wilson. This is important, as the registration book is the official record of attendance. Remember the date,

AUGUST 21 TO 26, 1926.

## Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

**BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.**—Ordinary Meeting, Wednesday, April 28th, 1926. Major W. J. Freer, V.D., D.L., F.S.A., President, in the chair.

Mr. S. M. Spink exhibited the series of North American Indian chiefs' medals, the subject of Mr. Charles Winter's paper.

Mr. Winter's paper, "Medals of North American Indian Chiefs," was as follows:

Medals were given to the native chiefs of North America for loyalty, valor, and services in times of peace and war; and in the earlier days no Indians were allowed within the settlements unless they wore their medals. With few exceptions, no attention seems to have been paid to recording the particular purposes, services, or events for which these medals were awarded. The portrait of the reigning sovereign and the royal arms were generally adopted for the design, and several were issued in three sizes, the larger being presented to the chiefs, and the smaller to warriors, etc.

George I, 1714.—Circular brass medal, 1½ inches in diameter.

Obverse—Laureated bust of the King to the right in armor. Legend, GEORGE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN. Under the bust a small star of six points with pierced centre.

Reverse—An Indian holding in his right hand an arrow, and in his left a bow. To the left of the medal, a stag standing before a tree. Above, the sun.

There were several types of this medal differing in the details of both the obverses and reverses.



The Conquest of Canada, Montreal.—Silver medal with a rope border and loop,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter.

Obverse—View of Montreal, showing five church spires and the fort with the flag of St. George flying; in the foreground the river with the island to the left, above, MONTREAL. Exergue, the maker's mark, D.C.F.

Reverse—Engraved, MOHICKANS, above, MADOGHK.

This was known as the "Conquest Medal," and was of special interest as it commemorated the place where the final struggle was enacted which brought Canada under British rule. Sir William Johnson had raised a large body of armed Indians for service in the war, and they joined the army then investing Montreal. It was decided to give a medal to each of the war chiefs who took part in the expedition.

The Pontiac Conspiracy, 1763-66, or Treaty Medal.—1. Silver cast medal with a wing and pipe forming the loop,  $2\frac{3}{16}$  inches in diameter.

Obverse—Laureated bust of the King to right in armor, and wearing the sash of the Garter. GEORGIUS III D.G.M.BRI.FRA.ET.HIB.REX.F.D.

Reverse—A British officer and an Indian chief seated under a tree with their backs to the ocean; the chief is holding the pipe of peace and clasping the hand of the officer. In the background, on the right, are two ships and a village. In the field the maker's marks, N.YORK D.C.F.

Legend.—HAPPY WHILE UNITED; exergue, 1764.

2. Silver cast hollow medal, 3 inches in diameter.

Obverse—As No. 1, but V instead of U in GEORGIUS.

Reverse—Similar to No. 1, but without the maker's marks, three ships instead of two, and date, 1766.

Mr. McLachlan in his "Medals Awarded to Canadian Indians," says that these medals were awarded in connection with a confederacy of the Western Indians against British rule. In 1763 Pontiac, the organizer and chief of the confederacy of western tribes, invested Detroit, and, as one by one of the posts along the lakes fell into his hands, he expected, after the capture of this sole barrier to his progress eastward, to swoop down upon the scattered colonies and drive the white man from the continent. In 1764 a large concourse of Indians met at Niagara, and, although no general treaty of peace was entered into, treaties were signed with a number of tribes separately, one or two of which were with Canadian tribes.

Other medals were issued for this event and are known as the "Lion and Wolf" type.

The American Revolution.—1. Silver medal struck hollow, 3 inches in diameter.

Obverse—Youthful bust of the King to right in armor, seven rivets on the front of the armor, the hair tied at the back. He is wearing the sash of the Garter. GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA.

Reverse—The royal arms, the paw of the lion touching the N of HONI in the motto of the Garter.

2. As No. 1, but struck solid.

3. As No. 2, but the paw of the lion is touching the I of HONI.

4.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter.

Obverse—As No. 1, but six rivets on the front of the armor.

Reverse—In the arms the cap of the crown does not touch the arches, but the legs of the supporters touch the outside of the Garter, and the hind legs rest on scrolls instead of the riband inscribed with the royal motto.

5. Military General Service medal with three bars—Fort Detroit, Chateaugay, Chrystler's Farm, granted to Tier Sassenowane, warrior.

The War of 1812.—1. Silver medal, 3 inches in diameter.

Obverse—Laureated bust of the King with the older portrait, wearing the collar and robes of the Garter, to right. GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA BRITANNIARVM REX F.D.

Reverse—The royal arms; below, 1814.

2. As No. 1, but  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches in diameter.

3. As No. 1, but  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter.

Visit of the Prince of Wales, 1860.—Silver medals, 3,  $2\frac{3}{8}$ , and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter.

Obverse—Head of the Queen to left, wearing coronet, dividing the Prince of Wales's plume and date, 1860, which are engraved. VICTORIA DEI GRATIA BRITANNIARVM REGINA F.D.

Reverse—The royal arms as on the medals of George III of 1814, but dated 1840.

These medals were struck from the dies used for those presented to the Gambia Chiefs in 1840, the Prince of Wales's plumes and date being added and engraved on the obverse.

A Toronto account of the visit of the Prince says: "The Indians, real red savages, majestic in mien, painted as to their faces \* \* \* came forward, and one of them, a magnificent specimen of his tribe \* \* \* yelled out an Indian address \* \* \* 'BROTHER GREAT BROTHER—The sky is beautiful. It was the wish of the Great Spirit that we should meet in this place. My heart is glad that the Queen has sent out her eldest son to see her Indian subjects \* \* \* they have heard that at some future day you will put on the crown, and sit on the British throne. It is their earnest desire that you will always remember them.' The chiefs shook hands with the Prince and the Governor, the others bowed, and to each His Royal Highness gave a medal with the likeness of Her Majesty on one side, the Royal Arms on the other. The chiefs' medals were as large as the palm of your hand; the other Indians received smaller ones, the size, perhaps, of half crowns.

The Indian Treaties Medals.—Silver medal, 3 inches in diameter.

Obverse—Bust of the Queen to right wearing veil and coronet. VICTORIA REGINA.

Reverse—A British general officer clasping the hand of an Indian chief, a tomahawk struck into the ground at their feet, in the background an Indian encampment. Legend, INDIAN TREATY NO. 3 1873.

Two attempts had been made to provide a medal for presentation to the chiefs who signed the treaties, but both proved unsuitable, and Messrs. Wyon were instructed to prepare the dies and medals.

Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Winter for the paper, which was of unusual medallic interest, and to Mr. S. M. Spink for the exhibition of this remarkable series of British medals.

**NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.**—Regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club held on Friday evening, June 11th, 1926, at 327 Fourth Avenue, New York City, Mr. George H. Blake presiding. Present: Messrs. Boyd, Firestone, Valentine, Gutttag, McCaughey, Case, Smith, Wade, Blake, Miller, Swanson, Robertson, Winnberg and Belden. Visiting: Dr. Hetrich and Mr. Collyer.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

At this point the regular order of business was suspended.

President Blake reminded those present of the approaching sixtieth anniversary of the birth of our fellow-member, Mr. Elliott Smith, and congratulated him on behalf of the Club. Mr. Boyd hereupon presented Mr. Smith with a special silver medal with the following sentiments engraved thereon: "Presented to Elliott Smith as a token of esteem and affection on the Sixtieth Anniversary of his birth, June 25, by the New York Numismatic Club, 1866-1926."

Mr. Smith replied that he accepted the gift with affection. In a few words he gave us some of his early recollections of the Club and produced a notice of the Club's first meeting, called by Frank C. Higgins and Edgar H. Adams, at Keen's Chop House, on Friday, December 11th, 1908.

The regular order of business was here resumed.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Robertson: Byzantine numisma in electrum, silver dinar, and a cupped bronze coin.

Mr. Winnberg: A complete and extremely rare set of Swedish silver coins of the year 1862.

Dr. Hetrich: Note of the Bank of Utica, of the denomination of 87½c., dated September 1, 1815. No note of this denomination has been known.

Mr. Gutttag: Two bags from South America with South American coins, in which the Potosi and Lapaz Indians carried money; some rare New York State notes; new issue of Spanish 25 centavos in nickel; Mexican peso of 1827, pattern, brilliant proof.

Mr. Firestone: Double taler klippe of Transylvania, 1627.

Dr. Valentine: 25-cent fractional currency, second issue, misprint, with unknown bronze surcharge on obverse.

Mr. Boyd: One methkal and one-quarter methkal, A. H. 1190, of Morocco; pattern white metal 4-tical, 1850, of Cambodia; half tael, 1909-1911,



of Chinese Turkestan; two half dollars, 1920, of China, one with bust of Tang facing and the other with bust of Tang to right; Siam, 4 tical, silver, weight 933 grains, struck during the reign of Phra Chawm Klao Mongkut, 1851-1868; the obverse has crown with umbrella and life-scroll on each side in a beaded frame, and the reverse "Kingdom of Siam" in frame, and the words "Chang Tong Ming Pao" in Chinese around the frame, the whole surrounded by an outer beaded frame.

Mr. Wade: Sesqui-centennial pieces of \$2.50 and 50c. denominations.

The Executive Committee, through its chairman, J. M. Swanson, reported progress.

Decided that the topic for July meeting be "Bryan Money."

Mr. J. M. Swanson read a letter from the Sesqui-centennial of American Independence Commission, appointed by Congressional Resolution of December 7th, 1925. Decided that this Club would participate in the celebrations during the week June 28th to July 5th, 1926, and Messrs. Swanson and Boyd were, on motion made and duly seconded, appointed as a committee of arrangements.

Mr. Winnberg, whose visits to New York are few and far between, was in light and humorous vein. Dr. Hetrich told us of his present vacation tour and the great enjoyment he invariably found in New York, and Mr. Collyer made a few remarks as to his interests.

Adjourned.—THOMAS S. MILLER, Secretary, 1156 Old Town Road, Dongan Hills, Staten Island, N. Y.

**NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.**—Regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club held on Friday evening, July 9th, 1926, at the Kloster Glocke Restaurant, 327 Fourth Avenue, New York City, Vice-President Moritz Wormser in the chair. Present: Messrs. Swanson, Butler, Robertson, Gutttag, Firestone, Belden, Miller and Mr. and Mrs. Wormser.

Reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with, and in the absence of Mr. Boyd the reading of the minutes of the special meeting and the report of the special committee were held over.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Robertson: Albertus rouble, 1796, of Paul I, and a portrait pattern rouble, 1807, of Alexander I of Russia. Of the latter piece there are only two known specimens.

Mr. Gutttag: Six pieces of Bryan money, four of which were not illustrated by Mr. Farran Zerbe in his article in the July issue of THE NUMISMATIST. Two pieces were varieties as follows: Variety of No. 71, without the words "of America"; variety of No. 88, in type metal, not aluminum.

Mr. Firestone: 1900 Bryan Dollar in ingot form, Zerbe No. 13, and an uncirculated specimen of United States half dollar of 1794, Haseltine No. 1.

Mr. Wormser: An interesting collection of coins which were gathered from his very large collection for the purpose of illustrating various periods of history. This set was taken by Mr. Wormser, Jr., to his classes, and from all reports proved to be of considerable interest and utility. The object of exhibiting these pieces as a set was to show what could be done in numismatics from an educational standpoint.

The Secretary reported receipt of a letter from Mr. Westervelt to the effect that as he aims to stay in Europe for an indefinite period he withdrew from membership in this Club. Matter tabled until next meeting.

Decided that the topic for the August meeting be "Coins of Oceania."

Adjourned.—THOMAS S. MILLER, Secretary, 1156 Old Town Road, Dongan Hills, Staten Island, N. Y.

**CHICAGO COIN CLUB.**—The eighty-eighth meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held Wednesday, June 2, in Room 1405 Hartford Building, Chicago. Those present were Messrs. Beaman, Baumann, Carlson, Davis, Gammell, Glunz, Grant, Jonas, Josephson, Kelley, Kempke, Lawless, McKinley, Moodie, Dr. Nutt, Phelps, Sternberg and Wendt. The meeting was called to order by Vice President Josephson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. McKinley read a letter from a correspondent in China bearing upon coin collecting in China.

Mr. Davis announced the forthcoming publication of a "History of Banking in Illinois" by Frank Murray Huston of Chicago.

Various members were called upon to give recent numismatic experiences. The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Sternberg: Augustus Humbert \$50 slug, 1851.

By Mr. Gammell: Sesqui-centennial half dollar.

By Mr. Davis: A Bryan token and a Belgian medal commemorating the Treaty of Versailles.

By Mr. Jonas: 3, 5, 10 and 20 mark pieces in enameled iron from Thaleam-Harz and a silver coronation medal of Charles I, by Simon.

By Mr. Wendt: \$10 National Bank note of the National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis of 1889.

By Mr. Grant: Dollar of 1800; half dollars of 1827, 1836 and 1838; quarter of 1828; half dime of 1794; \$3 proof of 1888, and a proof gold dollar of 1873.

By Mr. Phelps: Paper money from Cuba, Straits Settlements and Turkey.

By Mr. Josephson: Some scarce original Indian peace medals, three of George III, one with lion and wolf reverse, others with Pierce, Monroe, Filmore, VanBuren, Jackson, The American Fur Company and the Union Fur Company.

The meeting was then adjourned.—R. E. DAVIS, Secretary, 1447 East 66th Place, Chicago, Ill.

**CHICAGO COIN CLUB.**—The eighty-ninth meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held Wednesday, July 7, in Room 1405 Hartford Building, Chicago. Those present were Messrs. Brown, Carlsen, Davis, Dunham, Gammell, Grant, Jonas, Josephson, Kelley, Kopicki, Lawless, Dr. Luttenberger, McKinley, Mielcarek, Moodie, Phelps, Sternberg, Wilson, and Wendt. B. H. Saxton, of Sioux City, was present as a visitor. Vice-President Josephson called the meeting to order.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report was read and accepted.

Mr. Davis read a communication from Frank M. Huston, giving some historical data on some early Illinois notes, which formed his exhibit.

The death of Mr. Virgil M. Brand was announced, and Mr. Brand's work as a numismatist was commented upon. Mr. Josephson read a letter from a correspondent in Kentucky relative to some rare coins and stamps.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Kopicki: The Sesqui-centennial commemorative coins.

By Mr. Sternberg: 1824 dime, uncirculated.

By Dr. Luttenberger: Two varieties of the 1803 \$10 gold piece.

By Mr. Moodie: Three Bryan pieces not included in the Zerbe list.

By Mr. McKinley: Bactreates of the Bishop of Bamberg, 1177-1251, and of Rupert II, 1340-1398, and of Rupert III, 1398-1410.

By Mr. Brown: New issues for French Morocco, and siege pieces of Christianstad, issued in 1677; 2 and 8 skilling pieces in copper and 4 and 8 skilling pieces in lead.

By Mr. Kelley: A number of Bryan pieces, among which were the Tiffany piece, Zerbe No. 1; the Gorham pieces, Zerbe 5 and 6; the Spaulding piece, Zerbe 14, and the Elder Bryan pieces in five metals.

By Mr. Davis: Notes issued by the Bank of Edwardsville in 1819. These are some of the earliest notes issued in Illinois and are in denominations of 50 cents, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, \$10 and \$20. He also exhibited three notes from the Bank of Cairo, at Kaskaskia.

The meeting was adjourned and a short auction was held.—R. E. DAVIS, Secretary, 1447 E. 66th Place, Chicago, Ill.

#### NUMISMATICS AND THE A. N. A. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

The August, 1901, issue of THE NUMISMATIST contained an installment of Dr. Wright's "American Store and Business Cards"; an installment of George W. Rice's "The Copper Cent of the United States"; "A Coin Sale Sixty Years Ago"; "The Numismatist's Dream." In this issue the death of William Idler, of Philadelphia, is announced. Mr. Idler was a jeweler and dealer in coins for many years at 111 South Eleventh street, and was 93 years old. He was an authority on American antiques. The department devoted to the A. N. A. is missing in this issue.



### DOMESTIC MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

The Abraham Lincoln gold and bronze medal has been awarded to Miss Idah Diana Ekberg, of Minneapolis, Minn., for her many years of humanitarian activity.

By the Vail Memorial Fund, established in memory of Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, who died 1920, five silver medals, each accompanied by \$250, have been awarded to five employes of companies in the Bell Telephone system. The awards, which are given annually, are for conspicuous public service.

At the closing exercises of day classes for foreign-born women by the Board of Education and the New York Section of the Council of Jewish Women, medals were awarded to the women who had kept the best notebooks and who had been most regular in attendance.

The New York Music Association distributed, in Carnegie Hall, June 22, silver, gold and bronze medals to 1,000 children. The young blind coloratura soprano, Ethel Heeran, received a gold medal. Sammy Kramer received a special gold medal for distinguished talent.

In addition to the awards of the Roosevelt Medal, mentioned in the last issue of THE NUMISMATIST to Daniel Carter Beard, Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N., retired, and former Senator Albert J. Beveridge have also been awarded medals. The medals will be presented on Col. Roosevelt's birthday, October 27. Admiral Sims will receive the medal for his service in behalf of national defense. Mr. Beveridge, biographer of John Marshall, is honored for "an eminent contribution to literature in the field of biography."

On June 23, in Washington, D. C., Lieutenant-Commander Richard E. Byrd, as the first explorer to reach the North Pole by air, was presented with the Hubbard gold medal of the National Geographic Society, receiving it from the hands of President Coolidge. Floyd Bennett, who accompanied Byrd on his polar airplane flight, was presented with a gold medal. The Hubbard gold medal was awarded to Robert E. Peary in 1906; to Sir Ernest Shackleton in 1910 and to Major-General George W. Goethals in 1914, and Villjalmar Stefansson in 1919.

J. deL.

### A REQUEST.

If the reader of THE NUMISMATIST who some time ago requested Prof. A. H. Yoder, of University, N. D., to obtain for him some specimens of the "Days of '76" currency will send his name and address to Professor Yoder he will learn of something to his advantage.

### CENTENNIAL RELICS AT THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL.

A box of hand-carved wooden medals, with a panoramic picture of the Centennial grounds of 1876, will be one of the exhibits at the Sesqui-centennial Exposition, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger. The medals belong to J. J. Ulmer, of Chester, Pa., who purchased them at the exposition fifty years ago.

"They were carved in the Main Building of the exposition," he said. "I came up and saw them. They were placed as souvenirs, so I bought them to remember my trip to the Centennial."

The medals vary in size. On one is a picture of George Washington. Another is adorned with Independence Hall, carved in bas-relief. The heads of Alfred T. Goshorn and General Joseph R. Hawley, nationally known figures at that time, who were executives of the Centennial, make two more, and the final two bear reliefs of Memorial Hall and the Main Building during the exposition.

"I have had them fifty years, and during that time they have never gone

out of my hands," Mr. Ulmer said, proudly. "I thought I would always keep them and have them so I could look back, but perhaps other people will enjoy looking at them, too."

Notwithstanding Mr. Ulmer and the Ledger state these medals were "carved," both are mistaken. Specimens of these medals grace the cabinets of many collectors, and all will testify that they were not carved, either by hand or any other process, but were stamped from dies on end-wood disks on a coining press. F. D. Langenheim, of Philadelphia, calls our attention to this inaccuracy and says that the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia has a complete set of the wooden medals and that a set is in Memorial Hall also. He says that he was present at the exposition and saw them struck.

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#### ORIGIN OF THE "LUCKY COIN."

Many a man carries in his pocket as a "mascot" a coin with a hole in it. And many a lad, changing from blue serge to khaki cloth, whimsically turned over in his hand the "lucky" coin and with a lift of the chin dropped it into his new pocket.

The idea that a coin with a hole in it will bring good luck had its origin centuries ago with the Franks, the fifth-century ancestors of modern Frenchmen. Among these people the common token for the consummation of an agreement was a broken coin. In this way lovers plighted their troth and by virtue of the sacred vows exchanged over them the two halves had ascribed to them peculiar mystic powers.

When a coin would not break for such a purpose it was bent and a hole bored through its centre. It was given to one of the parties, who wore it on a ribbon around the neck. Soon it came to be regarded as a sort of talisman and a power against disease and the evil spirits which in those days abounded.—Newspaper Clipping.

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#### CULTIVATION OF HOBBY OVERWORK REMEDY.

Many remedies are suggested for the avoidance of worry and mental overstrain in persons who over prolonged periods have to bear exceptional responsibilities and discharge duties upon a very large scale. Some advise exercise, and others, repose. Some counsel travel, and others, retreat. Some praise solitude, and others, gayety. No doubt all these may play their part according to the individual temperament. But the element which is constant and common in all of them is change.

Change is the master-key. It is not enough merely to switch off the lights which play upon the main and ordinary field of interest; a new field of interest must be illuminated. The cultivation of a hobby and new forms of interest is therefore a policy of first importance to a public man. To be really happy and really safe, one ought to have at least two or three, and they must all be real.—Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill in International Cosmopolitan.

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#### THREE MEDALS ISSUED FOR SESQUI EXPOSITION.

Three medals are to be issued for the Sesqui-centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, says the Philadelphia Ledger. They are the Medal of Award, the work of the Philadelphia sculptor, Albert Laessle; the Medal of Youth and the Souvenir Medal, both designed by Albin Polasek, of Chicago, formerly of Philadelphia.

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#### A FIFTEEN-ORE COIN PROPOSED FOR SWEDEN.

As commodities in general in Sweden have increased in value since the World War, the street-railway managers have decided to propose the introduction of a fifteen-ore coin, to correspond with the price of newspapers, domestic postal cards, etc.—Free trans. by J. deLagerberg.



## More Good News.

Last month I announced the fact that Mr. C. H. Imhoff placed his fine collection with me for sale at Auction. (Sale next fall.)

### AND NOW

I am pleased to announce that I secured the Great Collection formed by the late

**H. O. MANN, of Denver, Colorado.**

And besides these two fine Collections I have also handled—bought and sold—the valuable Collections of Mr. Charles Markus, of Davenport; Mr. F. C. C. Boyd, of New York, and Mr. George H. Blake, of Jersey City.

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 " 6. U. S. 1798, 1802, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1810, 1812, 1814, 15c, 20c, 30c, each.  
 " 7. U. S. 1795, 1797, 1800, 1801, 1806, 1808, 1813, 1821, 1823, 1857, 25c, 35c, 50c, each.  
 " 8. U. S. 1794, 1796, 1809, 1811, 75c, \$1, \$1.50 each.

### Other Dates and Grades Priced on Application.

- Item 9. U. S. Half Cents, many dates, 25c, 35c, 50c, each.  
 " 10. U. S. small Cents, 1857 to 1925, 5c, 10c, 15c, some dates and conditions higher.  
 " 11. U. S. Two Cent Pieces, 1864 to 1871, 10c, 15c, 20c, other dates rare.  
 " 12. U. S. Three Cent SILVER pieces, 1851 to 1862, 15c, 20c, 30c, other dates rare.  
 " 13. U. S. Three Cent NICKEL pieces, 1865 to 1889, 10c, 15c, 20c, ea. (some dates up to \$4).  
 " 14. U. S. Nickel 5c pieces, 1866 to 1926, 10c, 15c, 20c, rare dates higher.  
 " 15. 1862 to 1864 War Necessity Cents, issued by Merchants North and West, many types and varieties, 5c, 10c, 15c, each.  
 " 16. U. S. HALF Dimes, 1829 to 1837, 15c, 25c, 30c, each.  
 " 17. U. S. HALF Dimes, 1837 to 1873, 10c, 15c, 20c (some up to \$5).  
 " 18. U. S. Dimes 1820 to 1837, 20c, 25c, 35c, some dates higher.  
 " 19. U. S. Dimes, 1837 to 1926, 15c, 20c, 30c, some dates higher.  
 " 20. U. S. Twenty Cent Pieces, 1875, 35c, 50c, 75c (1876-77-'78 scarce).  
 " 21. U. S. Quarter Dollars, 1806 to 1838, 50c, 70c, 85c, \$1.  
 " 22. U. S. Quarter Dollars, 1839 to 1926, 35c, 50c (rare dates higher).  
 " 23. U. S. Quarter Dollar, Isabella, 1893, \$1. Proofs \$2.50.  
 " 24. U. S. Half Dollars, 1809 to 1925, 65c, 75c, 85c, \$1, rare dates higher.  
 " 25. U. S. Half Dollars, Columbus, 1892 and 1893, 65c. Proofs \$2.00.  
 " 26. U. S. Dollars, 1798, 1799, 1800, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, scarcer dates higher.  
 " 27. U. S. Dollars, 1840 to 1873, \$1.50, \$2, scarcer dates higher.  
 " 28. U. S. Silver "TRADE DOLLARS," 1873 to 1878, 75c, \$1, \$1.25 each.  
 " 29. U. S. Silver "TRADE DOLLARS," 1879 to 1883, \$2 to \$3, each. (Only 1000 to 2000 coined of these latter dates and sold by the Government at \$1.50 each in silver, then at a premium.)  
 " 30. U. S. Fractional Currency Notes—1862 to 1875—5c, 10c, 25c, 50c notes at 5c, 10c, 15c, over face; NEW notes higher.  
 " 31. U. S. 3c and 15c notes from 35c to \$1 each.  
 " 32. CONTINENTAL and COLONIAL Notes, 1770-1786, at 25c to 50c (some higher when rare issues or in new condition).  
 " 33. BANK NOTES—various issues and States at 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c each.  
 " 34. Foreign Notes—War issues, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Russia, France, Poland, Danzig, etc., at 5c, 10c, 20c, 25c, 50c, each. Some extraordinary denominations, such as 5,000,000,000 Marks, others so low the printing cost more than the face of the note.  
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- 1646 Newark Siege Sixpence, about Unc. 7.00
- 1645 Newark Shilling (England, siege), about Unc. 12.00
- 1813 Zara siege pieces of 1 and 2 ounces, both almost uncirculated. Very rare. The pair 35.00
- 1900 Gorham & Co. Bryan Bar in silver, 18x42 mm., Zerbe No. 13. About 10 known and Exc. Rare. Unc. 50.00
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